

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTH.

On Monday, the 14th November, at Brockhurst, the Peak, the wife of H. A. RITCHIE, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th November, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., WILLIAM BULLARD, to ERNESTINE C. AINSLIE, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Cowie Ainslie.

DEATH.

At his residence, Shanghai, on the 10th November, 1898, MATTEO VIZENZINOVICH, aged 70 years, late of the River Police, I.M. Customs

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 17th October arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Bayern*, on the 15th November (29 days); and the American mail of the 20th October arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on the 17th November (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Right Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare, M.A., the new Bishop of Victoria, arrived by the last English mail steamer and was enthroned at St. John's Cathedral on the 12th November.

The development of the new territory of Kiaochau is making rapid strides. The firm of Selberg and Schfuter, engineers, of Berlin, have the contract for the erection of the first Government buildings. Roadmaking is to be commenced at once, and a large hotel is being built, so that in another twelve months Kiaochau will show considerable development.—*Ostasiatisch Lloyd*.

The salary attached to the office of Accountant-General of Siam, which Mr. B. J. Rivett-Carnac, of Burmah, has accepted, is to be £2,500 per annum. Mr. Carnac will be seconded for service in Siam for two years.

Mr. H. Eschke, H. I. G. M.'s Consul at Singapore, arrived at Bangkok on the 2nd instant. He will act as German *Chargé d'Affaires*, the Legation being vacant owing to the death of Herr von Seldeneck, the late Minister.

The Minister for Japan is reported to have had an audience of their Majesties the Emperor of China and the Empress Dowager. It appears now to be satisfactorily established that the Emperor is alive and that he still holds his rank as head of the state, though the Imperial power is in the hands of the Empress Dowager.

H. E. Li Han-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces and elder brother of Li Hung-chang, arrived at Shanghai on the 9th November from his native province of Anhui. It is reported, the *N. C. Daily News* says, that H. E. is on his way to the North, having been summoned to Peking by the Empress Dowager.

We are glad to learn that the sickness among the Russian troops at Port Arthur is not so serious as it has been reported to be. There have only been 23 cases of dysentery, due to bad water. The water supply is inadequate for the garrison of 6,000 troops, and the soldiers have been careless; but the natural supply is now being augmented by condensed water.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 11th November says:—Lord Charles Beresford is due in Chefoo per *Esang* from Newchwang this morning, and will probably tranship to the *El Dorado*, which has orders to call with him at Kiaochou Bay en route to Shanghai, where Lord Charles may be expected on Monday night or Tuesday morning. After a brief stay here Lord Charles will make a trip up the Yangtze.

Consul-General Wildman is in receipt of a cablegram from General Otis, Military Governor of Manila, that the Spanish steamer *Buenos Aires*, which it was reported had been seized by Admiral Dewey, was permitted to clear from Manila on the afternoon of 7th inst. for Iloilo and Singapore with nine hundred sick Spanish prisoners en route for Spain. There are at present two United States men-of-war in the harbour of Iloilo.

It is reported at Tientsin that an official telegram was received about the end of October from Taiyuenfu, capital of Shansi, to the effect that Chang Yin-huan had arrived in that city in safety, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, and that, if nothing prevented in the meantime, the exile would be able to pass the Chinese New Year at Suchou, Kansu province, the last city on this side of the Western extremity of the Great Wall.—*N. C. Daily News*.

We learn from the *Yushin Nippon* that the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Kobe has received a communication from the foreign Chamber, which proposes to address a memorial to the Japanese Government asking that at ports where Japanese Honorary Consuls have been appointed, certificates for goods to be imported into Japan shall be valid if stamped by the Customs authorities, as Honorary Consuls are usually themselves engaged in trade. The foreign Chamber asks for the co-operation of the Japanese Chamber in this matter.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank held in February, 1898, an announcement that the services of Mr. T. Jackson as Chief Manager had been secured for a further term of three years was received with much satisfaction by the shareholders. That term is now nearing its expiry, but we understand Mr. Jackson has consented to prolong it for another year and strong efforts will be made to induce him to prolong it still further.

It is reported from Foochow that a foreigner has tendered for and obtained permission from the high provincial authorities in that city to coin copper cash for the use of the Government, and, in consequence, the minting machinery bought two years ago by the authorities has been handed over to the foreigner in question to use for his purpose. A proclamation legalising the copper cash minted by the foreigner, it is stated, will soon be issued for the information of the native bankers, etc.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *Supao* states that the Hsingli Land Company of Woosung, the Directors of which are Taotai Shen Tun-ho (Chief) and the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Chun (Vice), have recently sold a piece of land at Woosung, bordering the river's edge, measuring 13-mow odd, to a Japanese syndicate for Tls. 200,000. Of this sum Tls. 60,000 have already been received as bargain money, the balance to be paid as soon as the bill of sale has been stamped and sealed by the Governor at Soochow. The money obtained through the sale of land at Woosung will, it is stated, be devoted towards the working expenses of the new port.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The American papers have of late been making frequent reference to a concession said to have been obtained by an American syndicate for a railway from Hankow to Hongkong. The syndicate in question has obtained the concession for a railway from Hankow to Canton, and, we believe, made strong efforts to get the concession for the Canton and Kowloon line, but without success. The concession for the Canton-Kowloon line has been in effect given to a syndicate represented by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The prospect of the immediate construction of this line has given rise to a little activity in dealings in land at Kowloon.

An extraordinary criminal libel case is in progress at Singapore. A Mr. Archibald Allison, who formerly held a mercantile appointment in Sarawak, recently published in Singapore a book entitled "The Real Pirates of Borneo," and it is on passages in this book that proceedings are being taken. The book was directed against "the official gang" and the prosecution of the writer has been instituted by the Government of Sarawak. The charges brought in the book against the Rajah are, according to the innuendoes in the information, that he had dishonestly tricked and defrauded large numbers of the British public out of money, that justice is not properly administered by him, that he and his friends attempted to injure the health and mind of a Mrs. Constable by administering noxious poisonous drugs, and so forth. Evidence of publication having been given the defendant's advocate said he would contend that the statements were justified, and for that purpose he would have to ask for an indefinite postponement in order to bring witnesses from Sarawak. It was decided to adjourn the case until Dec. 3rd.

THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AND THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

(Daily Press, 12th November.)

There is still apparently no authentic or official intimation to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers at Peking in reference to the succession to the Dragon Throne. That most august and venerated seat of power is still practically vacant. The Emperor KWANG SU has been suddenly and secretly removed; it is not even known with any absolute certainty that he is still alive, although a person said to be His Imperial Majesty was submitted for inspection to the French Legation physician. The EMPRESS DOWAGER has resumed her former powers as Empress Regent, but she rules and does not reign. Who then is the reigning monarch of China; to whom are the Foreign Ministers now accredited? What guarantees have foreign subjects and citizens for the safety of their persons in China, for the security of the capital they have invested? With whom, in short, are we to treat in China, and what is the measure of foreign influence in this great empire? Are we to accept the outcome of a Palace cabal as a Government, with which to treat? Are we silently, and without protest, to endorse accomplished facts, when such facts include the usurpation of supreme power by a woman who has no title to the dignity while there are legitimate princes of the Ta-tsing dynasty living who could aspire to the Throne? If the Emperor is physically, from illness or from foul play, unable to hold the reins or sustain the cares of government, let another prince of the blood be selected to act as Prince Regent. The Empress Dowager may have had great experience, but she is not in the succession and her hands are not clean. Nor, as a matter of fact, is the policy favoured by her and her creatures such as civilised states can conscientiously support. Since the return of this old lady to the helm there have been several attacks on foreigners both in Peking and elsewhere, the Foreign Ministers have been compelled to insist upon the reinforcement of their Legation guards to quite a detachment of troops, several of the heads of the Reform party at the capital have been executed without trial, others degraded and banished for life, the publication of all newspapers suppressed, unnecessary posts which had been abolished have been revived, and nearly every item spelling progress in the Empire has been vetoed.

It is true, as we have on previous occasions admitted, that the reforms initiated were in many cases pushed with more zeal than discretion, and without making sufficient allowance for the inherent, ingrained, and insoluble prejudices of the mass of the mandarins. The unfortunate young EMPEROR was injudiciously, though no doubt sincerely enough, advised, and even common prudence was neglected in the prosecution of the schemes of reform to which he had been induced to attach the vermilion pencil. But that is no reason why the Western Powers by tacit acquiescence in the assumption of power by the reactionists, should deny to the misguided Son of Heaven the sympathy, the support, and the protection to which his well intended efforts and obvious love of his people entitled him. Had the young sovereign, brought up as he was in the soul-crushing influences and enervating surroundings of the harem, developed into a licentious and cruel tyrant, a sort of Chinese NERO, there would have been some reason for the more than apathy shown by the Treaty Powers with regard to his fate. The Foreign Ministers were all accredited

to His Imperial Majesty KWANG SU, and surely they owe it at least as a measure of respect to him that they should demand an audience and ascertain for themselves whether His Majesty's seclusion is forced or voluntary. If it really is a voluntary abdication let the fact be proclaimed and a successor duly enthroned. The fact that no such action has taken place seems to indicate a deep laid plan on the part of the Empress Dowager and her minions to depose the Emperor gradually, so as to allow of his disappearance quietly later on.

In the meantime they are taking steps to secure their own position and to render any plot to restore KWANG SU to the imperial dignity hopeless. They have shown a wise discretion, when promulgating their reactionary measures, in leaving the railway and mining concessions recently granted free from interference, and, aware by past experience of the trouble that results from an anti-missionary propaganda, they have left the missions unmolested. That may be, however, for the present. They no doubt astutely concluded that, if matters affecting the direct interest of foreigners were left untouched, they would not be called to account for matters which are supposed to be the concern of the Chinese people alone. But are they to find that this was entirely a correct conclusion? Are they to discover that the objects and policy of Western States are so unadulteratedly selfish that the rise or fall of dynasties, the triumph or failure of ignoble treasurers, have no real or abiding interest for the heads of civilised states? We hope this will not prove to be the case. The attention of the Foreign Representatives at Peking as well as that of their Governments, has latterly been engrossed by stirring events which have, so far as the West is concerned, obscured the issues raised and changes effected in Eastern Asia. Now, however, that the horizon on the Western sky is perceptibly clearing, it is sincerely to be hoped that the attention of the civilised world will become once more focussed on Peking; and that the rulers of the great Powers will find a throb of pity awake within their breasts for that most melancholy young autocrat who, whilst nominally controlling the destinies of upwards of three hundred millions of people, was really less free than the meanest peasant engaged in tilling the soil. KWANG SU had given signs of a genuine desire to rule liberally and righteously, and under more competent and judicious advisers he might during his reign have done much to promote the welfare of his country and to help forward its commercial and social advancement.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

(Daily Press, 14th November.)

The speech delivered by the Marquis of SALISBURY at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall on the 9th instant, a résumé of which by Reuter we publish in another column, is very reassuring with regard to the settlement of the Fashoda difficulty with France. The common sense and good judgment of the French Ministers have, the noble lord tells us in effect, saved two great nations from becoming involved in a war which, however it ended, could not have failed to prove most disastrous in the sense of causing great loss of valuable life and vast waste of material resources. It is satisfactory to have such an assurance from such a source, the very fountain head, the Foreign Minister himself, though we had already received sufficient information to convince us that the most imminent

danger was over. Now that the crisis is past, we have no desire to utter one word of undue reproach or disparagement to France or to the French Government, in this matter. Unhappily for France, her Ministries during the past quarter of a century have proved singularly shortlived, and their memories have not proved more enduring. To a certain extent there has been a continuity of policy at the Quai d'Orsay, but it has been carried on by such a rapidly shifting succession of statesmen that perhaps there may be some excuse for lapses which would not have been pardonable had the same hand controlled French foreign affairs during a long term of years. The crises which are continually arising in France and entailing a fresh shuffling of the cards by the party which, by virtue of its numbers (the moderate Republicans), alone can assume the administration are greatly to be deprecated, as they beget a spirit of unrest in the country, which in turn gives rise to a policy of adventure and aggression abroad, which is as unprofitable to the French people as it is annoying and irritating to their neighbours. Great Britain, out of pure love of peace and a dislike to make herself offensive, preserved a strict neutrality while France invaded and annexed Tonkin and Annam, even extending to her no little sympathy when she became involved in a conflict with China; looked quietly on while French forces subjugated the Malagases and annexed that people's great island; permitted the cession by China of territory on the Siam frontier which had been given up by us to form a neutral state; conceded many points in Africa where our interests and those of our restless neighbour clashed; and allowed her to practically absorb Tunisia and impose her own restrictive tariff, thereby placing British trade at a great disadvantage. All this, too, without any stipulation for a reciprocal amiability with regard to British possessions and trade in other parts of the world. Thus, we failed to exact a settlement, in our favour, of the long standing trouble with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries; neglected to insist upon the cessation of the shipment of convicts to New Caledonia; and we did not press for acknowledgment of our status in Egypt. We had been long suffering, but the limit of endurance, like the end to all things, was reached at last at Fashoda, and it was left to France to find the way out of the coil she had created.

There was never any animosity to France in this matter, though there was much honest indignation. We trust that will be laid as quickly as it arose, and that the peace which has endured between the two near neighbours in Western Europe for upwards of seventy years will last for another like period. Better still if the poet TENNYSON'S vision be fulfilled in the next century and "The war drums throb'd no longer and the battle flags were furled." In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world. That time, however, is unfortunately not yet in sight, and we fear that even the most optimistic observer would fail at the present moment, notwithstanding the Czar's disarmament proposal, to discover any cheering signs of its imminence. Lord SALISBURY most clearly has little faith in the approach of such a happy condition. The noble lord is a well known pessimist, but in this instance his pessimistic utterances will be generally endorsed. He thinks the general temper of the world far from pacific, and with reason. There is a keen struggle to secure fresh fields to exploit, fresh markets to enter, and there is a great and growing jealousy of Great Britain, her vast trade, and her naval

predominance, which may one day eventuate in a formidable combination against her. Even the entry of the United States upon the field of European politics is regarded by the British Premier as a grave event and not conducive to peace, although he thinks it likely to in the long run benefit British interests. There is here a not very remote reference, we take it, to American colonial interests and the evident determination of Great Britain to stand by her eldest born and see that she gets her rights and fair play. Probably Lord SALISBURY sees in a vision of the future the Anglo-Saxon nations standing shoulder to shoulder in a desperate struggle with some other combination of Powers, or perhaps hopes for an alliance that in its timely inception may avert the necessity of any appeal to arms. But in the meantime he is of opinion that Britannia must stand ready, prepared for all emergencies, with her hand on her sword hilt, and her Navy invincible and alert. The axiom that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war was never truer than it is to-day, and though such insurance is costly it is well worth the money for the security it creates.

REFORM IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 17th November.)

The Japanese Minister having been received in audience by the Emperor of China it would appear to be satisfactorily established that not only is His Majesty still alive, but also that he has neither abdicated nor been actually deposed. Possibly the Empress-Dowager, on assuming the regency, deemed it prudent not to put the young monarch out of the way until she saw how her assumption of power was received by the country and by the foreign Powers, and in view of the solicitude excited as to his fate has arrived at the conclusion that it may be convenient to allow him to continue nominally as Emperor while she holds the reins of government. For similar reasons she may be induced grudgingly to let the reform movement slowly progress, instead of attempting to stop it entirely, for it has become evident that the country is ripe for reform and to a great extent desirous of it. The *Times* in a recent article on the Emperor's reform edicts says:—"That there are a certain number of the younger officials who are aware of modern necessities must be inferred from the fact that most of these edicts are based upon their reports and memoranda. But the EMPEROR possibly had no power to strike at abuses in the only effectual way, or perhaps did not see where to begin in such a weltering mass of corruption and neglect of public duty. An individual, however highly placed, has but little chance of doing good when the whole machinery with which he has to work is in the hands of men impervious to his ideas and interested in opposing innovation. Any considerable reformation must be preceded by the creation of a large class of convinced reformers, and such a class does not exist in China. In that respect there is the greatest difference between China and Japan; although people sometimes talk as if what was done in the latter with apparent ease can also be done in the former. Japan had a patriotic and capable governing class which was ripe for assimilating Western ideas and could think out for itself the methods of applying them to their own country. When that class moved it moved with effect. It had clear ideas, it had concerted plans, and it was strong in the moral influence it wielded under the old régime."

"Though the transformation of Japan appeared to be the work almost of a generation, it was really the outcome of a long preparation on the part of an intelligent and patriotic governing class."

This comparison does not commend itself, the principal difference in the two cases being overlooked. The men of the Choshu and Satsuma clans who effected the Japanese revolution of 1868 had command of the greater portion of the military forces of the Empire; it was less their moral influence than the influence of the "big battalions" that effected the result. At that time the Japanese nation was probably less permeated with modern ideas than the Chinese nation of to-day; and there had been no time for "a long preparation on the part of an intelligent and patriotic governing class," for only fifteen years had elapsed since Commodore PERRY's expedition led to the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. The movement was in fact carried through with phenomenal rapidity. In making a comparison between the Chinese and Japanese regard must be paid to the greater mobility of the Japanese character, but, conservative as the Chinese are, the idea of progress and reform has taken firm root in a not inconsiderable proportion of the population, including large numbers of the officials, amongst them being even some of the older generation. If KANG YU-WEI had only been content to exercise a little patience, to go slow, until the reform party was firmly seated in the saddle, the country would have readily accepted the reform measures and any isolated ebullitions of opposition would have been as easily overcome as they were in the analogous case of Japan. But unfortunately the reformers were not only impatient, but they also had only moral influence to rely upon, and not too much of that, for it was only with the extremists that KANG YU-WEI's personality carried weight. Had he been content to confine himself for some time longer to the dissemination of modern ideas, instead of attempting suddenly to carry them into effect in the conduct of the administration and to overthrow powerful vested interests without any material force at his back, some of the more powerful mandarins would have been won over to the cause, as CHANG-CHI-HUNG is believed already to have been at heart, and as vacancies occurred in the official ranks they might have been filled by friends of the reform movement, so that when the time was ripe a successful and probably a bloodless revolution in the administration might have been effected.

A golden opportunity was lost, but even now the case is not quite hopeless. The Empress-Dowager herself appears to recognise that progress cannot be altogether stayed, and the conviction will continue to be borne in upon the nation that the safety and integrity of their country depends upon the acceptance of the principles of reform. We quoted the other day from a memorandum written by Sir ROBERT HART in 1869 on Chinese matters, in which he maintained that the true policy was to "leave her (China) alone." In that same memorandum Sir ROBERT urged that to feel the want of material strength was at the bottom of all wants, was the parent of all progress. China, he said, "is attempting to satisfy that want; in that attempt to supply a want to which she has become keenly alive other wants are making themselves felt, and the number of wants will increase, and just as she succeeds of herself in supplying one, so will China's determination to satisfy the others become keener and be exercised after a more intelligent fashion. Thus in her attempt to

"become strong physically China has, to my mind, entered upon a career of improvement and will, step by step, develop resources, create industries, and achieve progress materially, intellectually, morally." Sir ROBERT HART was too sanguine in supposing that the best policy was to "leave her alone," but as a matter of fact China has not been let alone, and affairs have now arrived at such a pass that she must either reform or "go under." The want that Sir ROBERT HART mistakingly thought was so keenly felt in 1869 must be felt in reality now, and has in fact been increasingly felt for some years past. Already the telegraph has been introduced, railway construction is proceeding, foreign literature translated into the vernacular is widely read, and it may perhaps even be claimed that the fact of the Emperor's life having been spared in the execution of the recent Palace revolution is in itself a proof of some degree of moral progress in high places, or at least of regard for public opinion. No doubt the patience of China's friends and well-wishers will continue to be sorely tried by the slowness of her rate of progression, but progress there is, and the ground is surely if slowly being prepared for a new and better order of things in the administration. There is some satisfaction in thinking that China may in time work out her own regeneration if allowed to, but more satisfactory still would it be if Britain would boldly accept the task of working it out for her by the exercise of wholesome guidance and coercion, for then we would not have to wait so long for tangible results.

CHINESE SHAREHOLDERS AND ENGLISH COMPANY LAW.

(Daily Press, 18th November.)

The question of the position and liabilities of Chinese shareholders in respect of calls made upon the shares held by them in Companies registered under English law has been brought to an issue by the case of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited (in liquidation). The liquidator brought an action against certain Chinese shareholders at Shanghai for the amount of calls due and the case was tried before the Taotai, who decided that, notwithstanding that the defendants held their shares under an agreement to be bound by English law in all matters relating thereto, they are not liable for calls made in the winding up. The grounds of this decision are (1) that the case must be governed by Chinese law, since it is provided by the treaty between Great Britain and China that in cases involving the interests of subjects of the two nations the law governing the said cases shall be those of the country to which the defendants belong, and (2) that there is no Chinese law whereby a man may be forced to pay extra money on his shares against his will. Mr. BYRON BRENNAN, the British Consul-General, who sat with the Taotai at the trial of the case, complains in a protest against the judgment that it is not in accordance with Chinese law, a Chinese subject being held bound, according to native law, by any contract he may enter into of his own free will. The case has now been brought to the notice of the British Minister by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and the Hongkong Chamber has been asked to support the representation made. There can be no question as to the equity of the case; if a person of one nation enters into a contract with persons of other nationalities it is obviously open to the parties concerned to enter into an agreement to be bound in all matters

relating thereto by the laws of the country in which the enterprise is domiciled, and any civilised country will give effect to such an agreement so long as there is nothing contrary to public morals in the enterprise.

In extenuation of the Taotai's non-appreciation of the equity of the case in question, however, the fact may be recalled that a previous French Consul at Shanghai gave a decision in a case brought against a French citizen in the same liquidation which was practically on all fours with that just given by the Taotai. That decision was, however, reversed on appeal, as was inevitable, and no doubt the Taotai's decision will be reversed by the Tsungli Yamen. It is excessively inconvenient, however, that appeals arising in ordinary law cases should have to be made the subject of diplomatic action, for such a mode of settlement affords no adequate facilities for ascertaining the real merits of a case or establishing precedents that would be held binding in future cases. In the Chefoo Convention an "understanding" was incorporated to the effect that "the Tsungli Yamen will write a circular to the Legations inviting Foreign Representatives to consider with the Tsungli Yamen the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the ports open to trade." This important question long remained in abeyance, but the recent Bennertz case and that of the Bank of China indicate the necessity of action being taken to place the administration of justice in cases arising between foreigners and natives on a more satisfactory footing.

THE INTER-PORT RIFLE MATCH.

(Daily Press, 18th November.)

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—"With reference to the Inter-Colonial Rifle Match, we might once more bring to the sport-loving community of Hongkong and Shanghai the suggestion, so often brought forward in Singapore, to establish a permanent trophy for the match. Supposing each community were to find, say \$500, or \$1,000, a really handsome silver shield could be acquired, to be held for a year by the winning team or the chief-civil authority in the respective colony or settlement as might be determined. There might be a margin left over to cover cost of insurance and transit. The shield would bear on marginal medallions the names of the winning teams and their scores. Hongkong, as the most frequent winner, and the largest shooting centre, ought to take the initiative. Would Major Sir JOHN CARRINGTON oblige?" The amount mentioned by our contemporary is not a large one and might possibly be subscribed by a limited circle of shooting enthusiasts, but the public generally appear to take comparatively little interest in the match. If it were possible for the three teams to meet and fire under identical conditions the sense of real competition would be aroused, but while each team fires on its own range and under different conditions of weather the result cannot be regarded as establishing any superiority of shooting on the part of the winning team. This year, for instance, Hongkong shot on about as good a day as could be desired for the purpose. Singapore, on the other hand, found the heat and glare very trying. Firing was commenced at 2-30 p.m., but the *Free Press* says:—"As a matter of fact had the team shot at 3 p.m., with the extra target accommodation, even on that day, Hongkong's score should have easily been second, for the targets

"stood for an hour idle after the match in 'a better light with the wind well down.' This year's is the ninth match, and assuming that Shanghai, which has still to fire, does not top Hongkong's score, it will be the sixth win for Hongkong, Shanghai having one win to its credit and Singapore two; but this preponderance of wins for Hongkong is not necessarily due to superiority of shooting on the part of the local team. The match, inconclusive as the result must always be, serves no doubt a useful purpose in keeping alive a spirit of emulation amongst the marksmen of the three places, but on the whole it seems more appropriate that the competition should stand on a similar basis to that of the interport cricket matches. No trophy is deemed necessary in the case of the latter, and it seems, indeed, more pleasant that friendly contests of the kind should be conducted for love.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 16th November.)

The question of the disposition of the Philippines has now reached a crisis, the Washington Cabinet having instructed the American Peace Commissioners not to admit any further discussion on America's right to the islands, the only matter for discussion being the manner of transferring them. Spain has up to the present declined to recognise the American claim, but she is now called upon to make her decision between doing that or inviting a renewal of hostilities. The Spanish press, it is said, hopes for the intervention of Germany, Russia, and France, but there is little prospect of the realisation of such a hope. So long as the question is confined to the realm of diplomacy the Powers named may be willing to lend Spain their good offices, but neither collectively nor separately will they be prepared to assist her by force of arms. It is not likely, even, that they will go so far as to use threats, for they know that threats would in this case be of no avail and they will not be prepared to court the humiliation of seeing their threats treated with contempt. The case of America and the Philippines cannot be dealt with on the same lines as was that of Japan and Liaotung. In the latter case Russia, France, and Germany united to bring pressure to bear upon Japan to compel her to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula in consideration of an additional indemnity, and although it was a sore trial to Japan she felt compelled to yield. She stood alone and was unable to face the consequences of resistance to three such Powers. With the United States the position is entirely different. Not only is she vastly stronger in herself than was Japan but she knows also that any such combination against her as that mentioned would set Europe by the ears and that in the armed conflict, if such ensued, she would probably not stand alone; though even if she failed to find outside support she would still no doubt be prepared to resist coercion. But there is no community of interest between Russia, Germany, and France that is likely to lead to combined action in the matter of the Philippines, nor have any of them individually any such interest as would justify their interference. Germany, which has long desired a coaling station in the neighbourhood and at one time disputed the ownership of the Carolines with Spain, has the most direct interest, but she will be more likely to obtain satisfaction of her desires by friendly diplomatic negotiation with the United States than by a policy of

obstruction, while any attempt at coercion would be at once absurd and fatal to her plans. Russia has no direct interest in the Philippines at all, and it would certainly not suit her policy to incur the enmity of the United States. The interests of the two Powers nowhere conflict, and it is the desire of Russia to see, in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway, a vast ocean traffic established across the Pacific between the United States and the Russian Asiatic dominions for which the maintenance of friendly relations is desirable. There remains France to be considered. Although it is difficult to say on what extraordinary adventures that country might not embark in her thirst for glory and territorial aggrandisement if her hands were entirely free, her position at present is such that she would not feel tempted to risk a conflict with any first-class Power unless some issue were at stake that touched her deeply, and nothing would be less to her taste than a second Fashoda incident. The probabilities are, therefore, strongly against any outside assistance being accorded to Spain in resistance to the American demands. There is an element of danger no doubt, and it is possibly partly with a view to contingencies arising out of the Philippine question that the British fleet is being held in readiness, but the danger, we think, is remote.

PLAGUE AND ITS TREATMENT.

(Daily Press, 15th November.)

The last issue of the Customs Medical Reports contains two interesting monographs by Dr. J. GOMES DA SILVA, of Macao, one entitled "Rapport sur la peste bubonique à Macao et Lappa en 1897," and the other "Notes sur les essais du sérum Yersin dans le traitement de la peste bubonique." In 1897 Dr. GOMES DA SILVA was unable to experiment with the Yersin serum, as although he had some in his possession Dr. YERSIN requested him to refrain from using it, as it was probably too old and might not yield satisfactory results. This year, however, a supply was received by M. PIRY, the Commissioner of Customs, direct from Paris and imported under the most favourable conditions, and this M. PIRY placed at the doctor's disposal. We do not propose to follow the experiments in detail. The epidemic had about reached its maximum when the serum was received and was waning while the experiments were in progress, and the conditions observed in the selection of the subjects and their treatment were such that to the lay mind the results seem inconclusive. Dr. GOMES DA SILVA's conclusions, however, are distinctly favourable, but he deals with the serum treatment in combination with another form of treatment, namely, treatment in the open air, and where the two are considered separately the latter seems to have yielded the better results. Dr. GOMES DA SILVA sums up his conclusions as follows:—(1) The plague patient who, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, is conveyed to a well oxygenated air and is subjected to treatment by the subcutaneous injection of the Yersin anti-plague serum and to a tonic and restorative regime, may recover easily. (2) The patient who has recourse to this treatment only after the appearance of buboes has still every chance of recovery, especially if no serious complication has set in. (3) The patient in whom consecutive lesions have occurred has little or nothing to hope from treatment, especially if the lesions have affected the circulatory, respiratory, or nervous systems. In concluding the first of his two monographs

Dr. GOMES DA SILVA asks:—"Who knows 'if before the end of the century, especially 'before the plague invades Europe, already 'in dread of the approach of this terrible 'visitant, we may not be able to say with 'confidence that plague is as curable as the 'greater part of the maladies that afflict 'humanity?' It is to be devoutly hoped that such may be the case. When the plague first made its reappearance the experience of all attempted methods of treatment proved disappointing, and it was assumed that it was only by preventive measures that the disease could be coped with. Experiments more recently conducted with the serum treatment have, however, yielded promising results; and Dr. GOMES DA SILVA's treatment of patients under exposure to the open air, either by itself or in conjunction with the serum treatment, has, according to the published data, been eminently satisfactory. The treatment certainly has the recommendation of simplicity.

PROSPECTS AT KIAOCHAU.

(Daily Press, 15th November.)

The results of the first land sale at Kiaochau indicate that capitalists have confidence in the future of the new German possession. The prices realised were from fifteen to twenty cents a foot, which for an absolutely new settlement, where everything has to be commenced *ab initio*, must be considered a very fair rate. The intended town has been carefully planned, particular districts being marked off for particular purposes, as, for instance, hotels, godowns, mercantile offices, stores, European residences, and the Chinese quarter. The designers have no doubt taken stock of the other European towns of the Far East and, profiting by their experience, aim at producing a model town. The initial mistake in Hongkong was in the irregularity and narrowness of our streets and lanes; this we may take it for granted will be avoided in the new German town, and should it be deemed desirable hereafter to introduce tramways the promoters will not be confronted with the difficulty that has up to the present prevented the introduction of that form of locomotion in Hongkong, namely, the narrowness of Queen's Road. That a considerable trade will be developed at Kiaochau under the policy of the absolute freedom of the port that has been decided upon there can be little doubt. With the advantages of a cool climate and pleasant situation it is probable that the place may also become a favourite summer resort for residents in the South.

THE NEW BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

THE ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONY.

The interest in the arrival of the English mail last week was enhanced by the fact that she carried among her passengers the Right Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare, M.A., who has been appointed to succeed the Rev. J. S. Burdon, D.D., as Bishop of the diocese of Victoria. Dr. Burdon took charge of the diocese in 1873, following the Rev. C. B. Alford, D.D., and resigned in 1895, so that a considerable interval has elapsed before the filling up of the vacancy.

The enthronement took place in the cathedral church of St. John the Evangelist on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large congregation. The form of service was, on the suggestion of the Bishop himself, similar to that used at the recent enthronement of the Bishop of Newcastle, a form which his lordship considers has less "law" and more "worship" about it than any other he has seen. He also expressed a strong desire that the laity should take a formal part in the welcome given to their Bishop. Accordingly the Church Body formed part of the procession and the Chief Justice (Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.) acted as Pro-

Chancellor. The chaplain of the Cathedral, R. F. Cobbold, was installant, and the Rev. L. Lloyd filled the post of Bishop's Chaplain.

The service commenced at three o'clock, by which time the sacred edifice was well filled. The clergy robed in their vestry at 2.50 and then proceeded to that of the choir, with whom they passed on the north side of the church and awaited the Bishop in the West Porch, where the Church Body had already assembled. Immediately on his lordship's arrival the procession moved up the nave—the choir singing "The Church's one Foundation"—in the following order:—The Cathedral choir; the Church Body (Mr. T. Jackson, Hon. R. D. Ormsby, and Mr. MacEwen), the missionary clergy (the Revs. M. Fong and A. G. Walker); the seamen's chaplains (Revs. A. Iliff and J. H. France); the Garrison chaplain (Rev. G. R. Vallings); the naval chaplains (Revs. G. M. Tichborne, T. Kane, C. G. Gordan-Vandin, E. G. Cull, F. Flynn, and J. H. Moriarty); the Pro-Chancellor; the Chaplain of the Cathedral; the Lord Bishop; and the Bishop's Chaplain. The Bishop took his place at the fald-stool outside the choir, his Chaplain being on his left and the Cathedral Chaplain on his right.

Evensong was then sung, the Rev. G. R. Vallings intoning the prayers. The proper psalms were cxxii and cxlv. The first lesson (Zechariah iv.) was read by the Rev. J. H. Moriarty. The Bishop at the fald-stool then presented to the Chaplain of the Cathedral the Letter Commendatory of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and said:—"Reverend Sir, I present unto you this Letter Commendatory of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and beseech you that you will install and enthrone me Bishop of the Bishopric of Victoria." To this the Chaplain replied:—"Let the Archbishop's letter be read." The Pro-Chancellor having read the letter and having handed it to the Chaplain, the latter said:—"I receive this Letter Commendatory, and with great readiness will show regard to it." The letter reads as follows:—

"To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, and more particularly to the Clergy and Laity of the Communion of the Church of England resident within Her Majesty's Possession of Victoria and the Isle of Hongkong and to the Archdeacons and Canons of the Archdeacons and Canonries founded in the Cathedral Church of St. John, Victoria, in the said Isle of Hongkong, and to the Officers of the said Cathedral and to the Clergy and Laity of the aforesaid Communion resident in the Empire of China to the south of the twenty-eighth degree of north latitude and in particular to the Naval and Military Chaplains for the time being within the aforesaid limits: Greeting.

"Whereas by a Mandate under the Sign Manual and Signet of Her Majesty the Queen bearing date the twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight. After therein reciting that We had humbly applied to Her Majesty for Her Majesty's Licence by Warrant under Her Sign Manual and Signet authorizing and empowering Us to consecrate The Reverend Joseph Charles Hoare, M.A., to be a Bishop, to the intent that he should exercise his functions in one of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad. We are authorized and empowered to consecrate the said Joseph Charles Hoare to be a Bishop. And whereas in pursuance of the said Mandate and Authority We, assisted by the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and other Bishops, did on Saturday, the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, being the Feast of Saint Barnabas, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London, duly consecrate the said Joseph Charles Hoare to be a Bishop.

"Now therefore We, the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Frederick, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, do by these Presents pronounce, decree, and declare that the said Right Reverend Joseph Charles Hoare is invested with all authority Episcopal and Ordinary within the limits hereinbefore by Us specified to the end that he may exercise within the same limits all spiritual functions appertaining to his office under the style and designation of Bishop of Victoria in Hongkong.

"Given at Lambeth under our hand and Archbishop Seal this tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight and in the second year of our Translation.

(Signed) F. CANTUAR.

The Bishop was then conducted to the Episcopal Throne, and the Installant, causing him to sit therein, held him by the right hand and said:—"I, Rowland Francis Cobbold, Chaplain of this Cathedral Church, acting according to the Letter Commendatory of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, do install and enthrone you, Right Reverend Father, into the Chair Episcopal of this Cathedral Church, and do place you in this Seat in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth for evermore." Amen.

The service continued as below:—

"Then shall the Bishop request the prayers for the Congregation, for which silence shall be kept for a space.

Then shall follow:—

Chaplain.—O Lord, save Thy Servant our Bishop,
Choir.—Who putteth his trust in Thee

Chaplain.—Send him help from Thy holy place.

Choir.—And evermore mightily defend him.

Chaplain.—Let the enemy have no advantage of him.

Choir.—Let not the wicked approach to hurt him.

Chaplain.—Be Thou to him, O Lord, a strong tower,

Choir.—From the face of his enemy.

Chaplain.—O Lord hear our prayer;

Choir.—And let our cry come unto Thee.

Chaplain.—The Lord be with you;

Choir.—And with thy spirit.

Let us pray.

Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord, unto Thy Servant, the Bishop of this Diocese, that he, by his preaching and doing always those things that be rightful, may edify the souls of Thy people committed to his charge; and at last may, with them, receive of Thee, the Good and Faithful Shepherd, the recompense of eternal glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Almighty God, the Disposer of all duties and the bountiful Bestower of all goodness, Who hast appointed divers orders in Thy Church; we humbly beseech Thee that Thou wilt vouchsafe to strengthen Thy Servant, Joseph Charles, appointed to govern this Church and Diocese of Victoria, with the succour of Thy Grace, that he may be faithful unto Thee in this his Pastoral Office, both in word and deed; to the glory of Thy Name, and the edification and right ruling of Thy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Evensong was then resumed. Bruce Steane's "Magnificat" was sung. The Rev. J. H. Moriarty read the second lesson (St. John xxi., 15-18). Bruce Steane's "Nunc Dimittis" followed, and then the anthem "I will lift up mine eyes" (Clarke Whitfield) was sung. Mrs. Osborne and Miss Bain singing the short duet for first and second sopranos and Mr. C. Crispin the bass solo. After the hymn "O Thou who makest souls to shine" came the sermon by the Bishop.

His Lordship took as his text the words "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts" (Zechariah iv., 6). He expressed the hope that the lesson taught by this text would be taken to heart here in Hongkong and in all that great diocese in the south of China. He wanted them to remember that their work must be done, if it was to be done successfully, not by might, nor by power, but by the spirit of God himself. They had here their "golden candlestick." Some might say it was not so perfect as it might be, and indeed few human institutions were perfect. Few institutions on earth were without their shortcomings and blemishes. Still they had their "candlestick" here with its various branches. They had the work in the colony; they had the work among the military; they had the men appointed to work among their sailors, both in the navy and in the mercantile marine; they had their schools; they had their Christian institutions, and last but not least they had their organisation for carrying on missionary work and spreading the gospel among the heathen, for let them remember that the one great object of a "candlestick" was to give light, and no church was doing its work if it was not shedding forth the light of the gospel amongst the mass of those who as yet knew it not. If they wanted their work to go forward let them remember it must be done not by reliance on human might, not by reliance on human power, not by reliance on human ability, not by reliance upon organisation. What they wanted was not only the "candlestick" but God's holy spirit, and he would leave

with them this one message—he would ask them to pray, and to pray continually, that as God had given them that golden candlestick, as he had called them in his infinite mercy to be members of his church, he would pour upon that place and upon all their brethren, whether European or native, his most holy spirit.

During the singing of the hymn "Disposer Supreme" a collection was made in aid of the Cathedral funds. The Bishop received and presented the offerings, and gave the Benediction from the altar. After the Benediction the choir sang Stainer's Sevenfold Amen.

The offertories at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday and Sunday amounted to \$225.

REVIEWS.

The History of the Laws and Courts of Hongkong. Tracing Consular Jurisdiction in China and Japan and including Parliamentary Debates, and the Rise, Progress, and Successive Changes in the Various Public Institutions of the Colony from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. With Illustrations. By WILLIAM NORTON-KYSHE, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. In two volumes. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Hongkong: Noronha & Co. 1898.

MR. NORTON KYSHE's history is a great deal less dry than its title might suggest. In fact it is extremely interesting, as well as useful. Any old resident who commences to turn over its pages casually will soon find himself absorbed in reading accounts of episodes that have in former years excited his interest but have probably been long forgotten, while to those who for business or professional reasons require to make themselves acquainted with the history of the colony it will prove an invaluable mine of information, the exploitation of which is facilitated by a full index. As an illustration of the practical value of the work we may mention the complete accounts of the land questions that have arisen from time to time, including the recent change to the short lease system. Mr. Chamberlain's despatch on this subject, dated 23rd May, 1898, which has not previously been published, is given.

"Leases for 999 years," says the Secretary of State, "are practically equivalent to a freehold tenure, and the grant of such leases deprives the Government of all control over the land of the colony, and of all advantage of any future enhanced value of the land." Future leases are therefore to be "for periods not exceeding seventy-five, or at the outside ninety-nine years, with suitable provision to meet the objection raised by the Land Commission of 1886-7, viz.: that the Crown should not at the expiration of the lease confiscate the whole value of the tenant's improvements."

Amongst other important subjects brought up to date is that of the Kowloon concession. In this connection Mr. Norton-Kyshe says that the principle of extending the somewhat confined area of the colony on the Kowloon side of the harbour had been for a considerable time recognised as just and reasonable, that Sir Nicholas O'Connor, when Minister in China, personally took the matter in hand, and, "it is said," a convention was actually drawn up and agreed to, extending the colony to a line to be drawn from Deep Bay to Mirs Bay, but that at the urgent solicitation of the Chinese Embassy in England the matter was postponed pending the completion of the treaty with Japan. We should like to know the precise facts of Sir Nicholas O'Connor's reported convention. Mr. Norton-Kyshe, it will be observed, does not pledge himself to the statement that such a Convention was actually made, but uses the term "it is said."

The more important and interesting of the trials that have taken place in the Supreme Court naturally occupy a prominent place in Mr. Norton-Kyshe's work and in connection with Witchell's case an account of the bribery scandal is given. The author confines himself to a statement of recorded facts without comment on the procedure adopted in regard to the public servants who were dismissed without regular trial, his official position no doubt imposing reticence upon him in reference to events of such recent occurrence. The corruption which prevailed in the police force in the earlier

days of the colony is also recorded in its proper place.

We have heard an objection made to the book on the ground that it is devoted too much to the raking up of old scandals. As a question of good manners no doubt scandal is to be eschewed, but there is a distinction between private scandals and public scandals. It is well that the latter should not be allowed to sink into oblivion, for they serve as a warning and prevent the growth of an unduly self-righteous spirit. Also, it must be confessed, they make, for many people, very attractive reading. In these piping times of peace, when the officials form a happy little circle and are treated by the civil community with becoming deference and respect, when table conversation turns mainly on the day's amusements and public writers experience difficulty in finding topics of interest, it seems difficult to believe that we are separated by only a few years from the time when Sir E. B. Lytton, speaking in the House of Commons as Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that in certain papers that had been sent home he discovered "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness in every possible variety of aspect, and consequently what might be considered a description of official life in the colony;" when the *Times* in an article on Hongkong affairs, said that "the newspaper proprietors were all more or less in prison, or going to prison, or coming out of prison, on prosecutions of some one or more of the incriminated officials, and the Chief Justice was trying an action against the Governor;" and when Mr. Anstey, the Attorney-General, speaking in the Supreme Court, compared Hongkong to "a petty colony cram full of abuses and oppression, but no man would speak out because there was no community of feeling of wrong, there was mutual distrust, there was no Government, there was no society, for Government there was anarchy and for society *celus latronum*." A great part of the book is taken up with the doings of that same Mr. Anstey, that brilliant meteor in whom fancy and imagination usurped the place of judgment and who only failed of achieving greatness by lack of a little common sense and prudence; his honesty and genius were beyond question. In truth Hongkong affairs were in those days, as they were officially described, a "mass of mud." Things have improved a good deal since then, but probably there is still a good deal of mud, only the energy or will to stir it up is lacking.

The way to read Mr. Norton-Kyshe's book is to begin with the index and refer back to the references that attract the attention of the individual reader. No one will fail to find an abundance of such. In one department, however, the author has not exhibited his usual research. We refer to ecclesiastical affairs. These would appropriately have fallen under the sub-title of the book, "the various public institutions of the colony," and it would have been convenient to have had a correct legal statement of the changes that have been effected in the position of the Church of England in the colony and in the status of the Bishop and Chaplain. The entries under the heading of "Church" are few, but one of them at once attracts attention, namely, "Extraordinary conduct of the Rev. W. Baxter." We accordingly turn to pp. 351-2 of vol. i. to see what Mr. Baxter's extraordinary conduct was, and we there find that this Baxter, formerly Rector of Fyfield, having effected an exchange of livings with the Rev. Mr. Stedman, Colonial Chaplain in Hongkong, arrived in the colony on the 3rd August, 1854. Mr. Melville Portal, member for North Hants, after Mr. Baxter had left for the scene of his labours, rose, in the House of Commons to call the attention of the Government to matters affecting the church, as referred to in a petition entrusted to him by certain inhabitants of the parish of Fyfield. Mr. Baxter, it appeared, had suddenly absconded on a Sunday, after morning service, deeply in debt to most of the tradesmen in the neighbourhood and carrying with him certain parish funds and charitable monies which were in his charge. He had previously made an assignment of his effects for the benefit of his creditors. His parishioners heard nothing of him until they saw it announced that he had

been appointed civil chaplain at Hongkong. Mr. F. Peel, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to Mr. Portal said that when application was made to the Colonial Office to sanction the exchange of appointments between Mr. Stedman and Mr. Baxter the Duke of Newcastle took the usual course in such cases by addressing a letter of enquiry to the Bishop of Winchester. The correspondence was read, the Bishop's letter containing the following passage:—"The Rev. Mr. Baxter, Rector of Fyfield, is highly respectable and, as far as I am aware, well qualified to perform the duties of a Colonial Chaplaincy efficiently." The reading of this passage naturally caused laughter in the House. In the meantime, pending the reply of Mr. Baxter to the serious charges brought against him, the Bishop of Victoria refused to license him or to allow him to officiate in St. John's Cathedral. The upshot was that Mr. Baxter was called upon to resign his appointment and he left with his family for Melbourne.

We are rather surprised that the author should have deemed it necessary to give a certificate of good character to the legal profession in the colony. This occurs after a reference to the case of the notorious Webber. "In fairness to the legal profession in the Colony," says Mr. Norton-Kyshe, "it is due to those members in practice at the present time to say that in no part of the British dominions perhaps does there exist a more honourable body of gentlemen than themselves. A 'black sheep' at distant intervals since the foundation of the colony, as has been recorded, may have gone astray, but otherwise there is nothing to be found from the mouths of the highest judicial authorities themselves but the greatest encomiums in favour of both branches of the profession. Such an instance is probably unique in the annals of any colony, and in recording his own experience of colonial barristers, attorneys, or solicitors in other parts of the Empire where he has himself served, it is the author's opinion that the colony may well be proud of its legal practitioners, a matter of congratulation both to the Bench and the numerous suitors who daily seek justice at the hands of the Bench, the Bar, the solicitors, and the officers of the Court." We should say there is nothing at all unique about the legal profession in Hongkong, as regards character, the gentlemen belonging to it being simply a fair average sample of the profession at large, whether in England or the colonies, at least, for the sake of the Empire and the profession, it is to be hoped so.

In the work before us there are expressions of opinion on men and things that may form the subject of controversy, but as a record of facts, a concise compendium of the political history of the colony, it is deserving of the highest praise, and amply justifies the quotation from a legal decision given as a motto on the fly page of each volume, namely, "A collection of records may be the result of professional knowledge, research, and skill, just as a collection of curiosities is the result of the skill and knowledge of the antiquarian or virtuoso." In his preface the author justly remarks that it is not astonishing, situated as is Hongkong, with a population recruited almost from the dregs of society, that enormous difficulties should have been experienced from the very outset in establishing a proper form of government in the colony, tentative measures being introduced to be only shortly after modified or rejected; and the reader is invited to "draw his own conclusion from that 'mass of mud' in reference to which the Duke of Newcastle showed so much anxiety at the time." That conclusion will probably be the same as that at which Mr. Norton-Kyshe arrives in his closing chapter, namely, that "Even with a knowledge of British enterprise, it would be a tax upon one's credulity to believe that, within the comparatively short space of time which has elapsed since Hongkong was incorporated within the British dominions, such rapid strides in development could have taken place. All this is but the result of British energy, British enterprise, and English law, accomplished under the benign rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, of whose possessions Hongkong, founded in Her own time, now stands pro-

minently forward as one of the finest pearls in the British Crown."

The work is inscribed to Sir John Worrell Carrington, Chief Justice, and an excellent portrait of His Honour is given as the frontispiece to the first volume, the frontispiece to the second volume being a portrait of the late Sir John Smale. Other portraits of celebrities are given in the body of the work. In the appendices are given lists of those who have held the offices of Chief Justice, Puisne Judge, Attorney-General, and Crown Solicitor, and the rolls of barristers and solicitors.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "ACTIV."

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. inform us that they have received the following telegram from the Captain of the steamer *Activ*, from Tamsui:—

"*Activ*, stranded Tamsui, full water, crew saved."

The *Activ* was on her way from Newchwang, which she left on Nov. 4th, to Amoy, via Tamsui.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

A FISHING JUNK ATTACKED OFF LAMMA ISLAND.

On Monday the master of a fishing junk of 70 piculs capacity reported to the police at Aberdeen that on the previous afternoon when at anchor near the shore on the west side of Lamma Island in Chinese waters five men armed with swords and revolvers boarded the junk and stole clothing and money of the value of \$50, afterwards sailing away in a Chinchew boat.

\$3,000 STOLEN FROM A STEAM-LAUNCH.

The *Sanchoo* steam-launch, running between Canton and Wuchow, was pirated when close to Shui Hing on Sunday, money and property to the value of \$3,000 being stolen. The launch came to Hongkong on Monday, and reported the matter here. In consequence of the frequency of such attacks, special arrangements have to be made with the crews when they are engaged. Should any of them get severely wounded in any affray he is granted \$200 and if killed the relatives are provided for. The launch in question had a lot of rifles on board and 24 revolvers, and in addition had a brass cannon mounted at her bow.

A PAWNSHOP ATTACKED AT SHUI HING.

On Sunday a pawnshop at Shui Hing, on the West River, was attacked by a gang of thieves. Those on the premises, however, made a vigorous defence. Shots were exchanged on both sides and several people were killed. When the fight had been going on for four hours some "braves" stationed in the neighbourhood made their appearance, letting the thieves know of their proximity by beating gongs and shouting out "Ta, ta." Upon this, the marauders departed, the chief, however, calling out that if he were not given 3,000 taels he would return with some cannon and blow the place to pieces. The money was not forthcoming, but whether he has carried out his threat or not we cannot say.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 1st November.

In regard to the armed transport *Buenos Aires*, which is now in Manila Bay, which has occasioned so much talk, both here and along the China Coast, some extra news may be of interest. It is stated on excellent authority that the steamer brought out seven thousand rifles and eleven field guns besides the necessary ammunition and large stores of provisions. When the *Buenos Aires* reached Singapore, Aguinaldo's agents there telegraphed him the fact of the arrival and the nature of the cargo. Aguinaldo then set about to protest to the American Authorities.

In view of the fact that Spain recently entered a protest against the U.S. battleships *Texas* and *Oregon* coming to the Philippines, this action on her part is difficult to account for, unless she first secured permission from the United States authorities.

Manila, 2nd November.

Over at Cavite the Admiral has two Philippine

ships under surveillance. The Insurgent ensign does not fly on the bay and it is believed that boats carrying that flag will not be allowed to proceed.

A few evenings ago a ship came in around Sangley Point, and appeared to be making for some place across the bay, when the flash light picked her up. In a moment several lights were thrown upon the boat, to the apparent surprise and discomfort of the captain, for he changed his course, stopped, and finally proceeded on toward the fleet. The *Morterey* spoke her and ordered her to stand by until morning. It was found that she contained cattle from the provinces and in the morning she was allowed to continue to her destination.

Manila, 3rd November.

On Saturday afternoon several officers from the British cruiser *Bonaventure*, accompanied by Dr. Donaldson of Manila, went into the interior to hunt deer. They had been gone only one night, having reached San Mateo, when a messenger was sent after them, with relays of ponies, in all haste, to bring the party back to join the ship, which had been ordered to Hongkong without delay.

The Americans look upon this as being another evidence of England's activity in the present controversy with France.

The Philippines are rapidly following the steps of foreign ideas and customs. The latest thing is a Philippine Club with large grounds especially adapted for outdoor sports. The most popular games are lawn tennis and "Sipa." In spite of the enervating effect of the hot weather the Americans as well as natives are active in lively sport, as the daily baseball games on the Luneta attest.

Nearly all the boats sunk by the Spaniards and the Americans that are worth anything have been raised and repaired. The *Cebu* is now for sale, having been taken out of the river and refitted. Two other vessels have been on the slip at Cavite getting their hulls repaired. In spite of the months under water the machinery is not entirely destroyed and after considerable overhauling they will go out under their own steam.

The U.S. cruiser *Charleston* has gone to Iloilo to be away from three to five weeks on a cruise among the southern islands. She will investigate the ports where the U.S. flag has not been recognized on the coasting vessels and endeavour to straighten the difficulties.

RESTRICTIONS FOR SPANIARDS AND A WARM RECEPTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

Aguinaldo has issued the following order, and provided for its distribution.

Art. 1.—The right to travel through the territory at present held by the Revolutionary Government is hereby conceded to all foreigners except Spaniards so long as they are unarmed.

Art. 2.—It is strictly prohibited to visit entrenchments or forts, or to approach within 200 metres of them.

Art. 3.—It is also prohibited to photograph any fortification, draw up plans, or take measurements of the same in any territory under the Revolutionary Government.

Art. 4.—Any person guilty of infraction of these articles shall be arrested and conducted to the Government at Malolos.

Note No. 1.—No person except members of our army will be allowed to carry arms inside territory occupied by our Government.

Note No. 2.—Article prohibiting people from approaching within two hundred metres of a fort does not apply to points when public roads pass through such intrenchments or near such fortifications.

Note No. 3.—Any Spaniard who sets foot on Philippine territory shall be captured and adjudged by military law.

As yet the American Government has not taken visible action, but something is looked for daily, unless there exists at the present time a private understanding. The engineers are engaged in mapping the outlying districts, in some places half-a-mile inside the insurgent lines. They have located every earthwork, photographed and mapped them, and carry arms at will.

Twenty thousand dollars is said to be the value of the coffin the late Mrs. Tan Jioh Kim, who recently died at Singapore. It is most gorgeously decorated with silk, gold, and precious stones, and is, the *Straits Times* says, the most costly coffin ever constructed in the colony.

INSURGENT TRAITORS.

[BY OUR MANILA CORRESPONDENT.]

Of all the unfortunate conditions into which people have been thrown by the present three-sided warfare, those most to be pitied are the native troops who have remained loyal to the Spanish rule. To-day they are entirely alone, a class by themselves, forgotten by the Spaniards, hated by the insurgents. If ever they are turned out free, there is no doubt it will go hard with them when they meet their own people. Even in spite of the assurances of fairness and moderation that have been given by Aguinaldo's troops it cannot be forgotten that these men are traitors in the eyes of their brothers and comrades; traitors who have waged the most active warfare against them in the cause of a hated, despised people. Men who have shot down their own kith and kin, fought against their own flesh and blood; who have led the enemy through passes and places of refuge known only to the natives; who have always been thrown forward in the fighting to bear the brunt of it and save the Spaniards—can such people hope that the insurgents will forget or forgive them? No matter how fair the promises given by Aguinaldo; no matter how weighty are the reasons for remaining true to the Spaniards, it can scarcely be expected that by-gones will be entirely by-gones.

Considering for a moment the atrocities fresh in the minds of the natives and the numerous personal grievances, exiled brothers, confiscated estates, and ravished relatives, many actual cases of which can be found in the interior towns as well as in Manila, the moderation shown by the insurgents toward their Spanish prisoners now entirely and absolutely at their mercy is highly commendable. But there are reactions in all things and if these "traitor Philippines" fall into the power of their own people it will be remarkable if consideration be shown to them.

Similar cases have occurred in nations far more modern and civilized, and retribution has followed the offenders swift and sure; it would not be at all surprising to see these people mar their record, people who are only just rising from a state so backward and apparently unimportant that the tide of affairs swept around the world forgetting and overlooking them and their country in the general shuffle and rush of life.

Concerning these unfortunates the native leaders do not care to talk, and when pressed either refuse to answer or venture only a vague indefinite platitude. And after all they are deserving of some pity; their position was and is a most unfortunate one. The Spanish Government had long been providing a living for them in return for services, many were united by marriage with Spanish blood, all had probably at some time or other fought with Spanish comrades, and when men fight shoulder to shoulder, even though they be thrown out and used to bear the brunt of battle, strong ties are formed. Again, large rewards were promised for their continual loyalty. Had they announced their intention of going over to their native brothers they would have been shot before they had half a chance to go out. As it happened whole companies, escaping large Spanish bodies, and others on outpost duties went over, arms, ammunition and all, into the ranks of their rejoicing brothers, in their plucky fight for liberty.

It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will continue his merciful policy and be lenient with these men, against whom so much is to be said, but for whom, nevertheless, there are many excuses.

SHALL THE SPANISH PRIESTS BE KEPT IN THE PHILIPPINES?

[BY OUR MANILA CORRESPONDENT.]

Now that the course of events seems to tend toward the retention of the Islands by the United States, one of the first questions that arises is the policy and disposition of the strongly rooted Spanish clergy. More powerful than even the civil and military authorities with all that these names imply in Spanish rule, the clergy has practically controlled the islands and even dictated to Spain herself. Coming here with the first pioneers, accompanying the very initial voyages of discovery, and being the head

and life of the expeditions, the church through its active, shrewd, and exacting representatives has grown and spread until its mighty body has covered and brought under its sway the entire islands. Wherever white men have ventured its power has been felt. Captains-General, Governors, and the highest civil and military authorities have cause to remember its might through depositions and recalls. It is common knowledge that the Archbishop was the real ruler of Manila.

Reflect for a moment on the stirring times just preceeding and following the memorable May 1st. Into every action, into every thought enters the all powerful clergy. Visit the provinces, see in even the most insignificant pueblos the great towering piles of masonry, built of the finest stone and finished in the richest woods the islands know—and one can have but little doubt as to the domineering element. Of the enormous good or of the undeniable evil that has been brought about through its influence it is not our intention to discuss in this article; rather let us see if it is well for this to remain in case the Philippines become American territory.

If Spain loses the islands the Spaniards will go. With but few exceptions the Spaniards in the archipelago are officials, military, naval, and civil. The great mass is naturally the soldiery, which is now without employment and willing and anxious to return home. Spain's commercial interest, harassed and almost destroyed through the late revolutions and war, is bound up in a handful of men in a few coast towns. It is not likely that they will wish to remain and face equal competition, after having enjoyed monopolies that were protected by all sorts of restrictions against foreigners.

The business of local Spaniards amounts to comparatively very little. In the short time already passed, competition on an equal basis has placed new interests away ahead of the old ones. American capital has begun to flow into the country and under American rule foreign investment will rapidly follow. There is not space here to develop this question, but we believe it is quite clear that unless Spanish business and energy loses all its old time characteristics the new blood will simply freeze them out.

With the exodus of the Spaniards the use for the Spanish priests will be greatly minimized. Native priests are proving very satisfactory all through Aguinaldo's territory; they are of the people, understand them, and have enjoyed the advantages of study under Spanish masters. English speaking people want English speaking ministers. The United States is the home of religious toleration; will it be possible for the clergy here to adapt themselves to the changed conditions, from a state of absolute Roman Catholicism to one of greatest toleration? The reconciliation will be hard.

All honour to those who deserve it, and we do not lose sight of the enormous debt the country owes to the clergy, but with the passing of the Spanish rule the value of the Spanish priest seems to bear company.

Let new men, new priests, come with the new people; let the old honoured, beloved religion be respected, but under the guidance of new disciples.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on 17th November. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present: the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. J. Dyer Ball (Acting Registrar-General), Mr. E. Osborne, and Dr. F. W. Clark (Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary).

THE CATTLE, ETC., BYE-LAWS.

The proposed bye-laws for the regulation of cattle diseases, markets, and slaughter-houses were again mentioned.

Dr. CLARK said it was a practice prevalent on the Continent and in some cities in England to stamp meat passed as suitable for human food. Meat was now being stamped but as there was no power to deal with unstamped meat there was nothing to safeguard the public health in this respect.

The following resolution had been drafted by Dr. Clark:—(1) "That the Board recommends

the Governor in Council to make bye-laws 18 schedule A, 17 schedule B, and 29 and 30 schedule C, which have been approved by the Acting Attorney-General, as *intra vires*. (2) That the question of an amending Ordinance to provide the further powers required by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon for the protection of the meat supply of the colony be referred to the committee of the Board which was appointed to report on the question of abolishing the watchmen at the slaughter-houses."

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by the PRESIDENT, the first portion of the resolution was adopted. The second portion was postponed until the special committee has printed its report.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA.

The proposed restrictions in regard to the importation of dogs into the colony with a view to the prevention of the introduction of rabies came up for discussion.

Dr. CLARK said there was an Ordinance—Ordinance 9 of 1893—which dealt with rabies. That Ordinance was originally intended more particularly to give power to muzzle dogs.

The PRESIDENT—It was after the outbreak of hydrophobia in 1892.

Dr. CLARK—Section 5 says:—"The Governor in Council may from time to time make, and when made revoke or vary, such regulations as may seem to the Governor in Council necessary or expedient for enforcing under penalties not exceeding ten dollars, prompt report being made to the police of all cases of rabies or suspected rabies and for prescribing the conditions under and in accordance with which dogs may be kept in, this colony or allowed to go abroad in the public thoroughfares or elsewhere, and for seizing, detaining, destroying or otherwise dealing with or disposing of any dogs kept or allowed to go abroad, otherwise than under and in accordance with such conditions." He had seen the Crown Solicitor about the wording of this section, and it appeared to be doubtful whether the importation of dogs could be described as "the conditions under and in accordance with which dogs may be kept in this colony. However, it was a matter for the Attorney-General to decide whether a new rule would be sufficient or whether it would be necessary to have a new Ordinance.

Mr. DYER BALL—I should think we shall have to have a new Ordinance.

Dr. CLARK—That was my impression.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—It seems to me section 5 would not prevent a man from bringing a dog into the colony; it would prevent him keeping it in the colony.

The PRESIDENT—I believe there are very few dogs imported from Shanghai.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Far more at this season of the year go from Hongkong to Shanghai and come back again. They are taken up by men who go north shooting. How would you get over the difficulty of a man taking a dog over to the mainland and bringing it back again? That is done every week.

Dr. CLARK—I have drafted a resolution here which does not commit the Board to anything. It says:—"That this Board recommends the Government to introduce an Ordinance empowering the Board to prohibit for definite periods the importation of dogs from places at which hydrophobia is reported to exist and also empowering them to make bye-laws for regulating generally the importation of dogs into the colony." At present we have no power to prevent the importation of dogs. We know hydrophobia is at Shanghai and yet we have no power to prevent dogs from being brought from there to here, and I think we ought to have.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY suggested that the power should be given to the Governor in Council rather than to the Sanitary Board.

Dr. CLARK said he had no objection to make the alteration suggested, but the Sanitary Board was responsible for the health of the colony and that was why he had inserted it in the resolution. He added that we had had no hydrophobia in Hongkong for the last four years.

Mr. DYER BALL—Still we have had cases, and there is no reason for believing we shall not have some again.

Dr. CLARK—We are clear now. If we get it again we may never get rid of it.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Have you got the Singapore regulations?

Dr. CLARK—At Singapore they absolutely prohibit the importation of dogs from other places.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Nothing short of that would be any good here.

Dr. CLARK—No.

Mr. DYER BALL—I think we ought to have some Ordinance of that sort. I think the colony should be protected in some way against the introduction of hydrophobia, which is a most frightful thing. I second the proposition.

The resolution drafted by Dr. CLARK was passed with the alteration suggested by the Hon. R. D. Ormsby.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDING.

Correspondence was submitted concerning the removal of a building which obstructs the entrance to the lane known as Lan Kwai Fong, the building in question being No. 58, D'Aguilar Street.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by the Hon. R. D. ORMSBY, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Board was of opinion that the obstruction should be removed at the end of the lease in December.

INSPECTOR WATSON'S QUARTERS.

Further correspondence concerning an application from Inspector Watson for rent allowance in lieu of quarters was submitted. Dr. Clark, on behalf of the Board, wrote the Acting Colonial Secretary on Oct. 21st recommending that Inspector Watson be granted an allowance of \$30 a month in lieu of quarters, the Board being of opinion that the quarters provided in the Central Market are unfit for residence for a European.

Dr. CLARK said that since the papers relating to this matter had been circulated the matter had been settled.

REPORTS OF THE ACTING SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The reports of the Acting Sanitary Surveyor (Mr Drury) for the second and third quarters of 1898 were submitted. The report for the second quarter is dated August 27th, and says plans were deposited for the re-drainage of 127 houses, plans for 397 houses were carried forward from 1897, and 139 from the previous quarter, making a total of 663 in hand during the quarter. The re-drainage of 11 houses was completed, leaving 652 to carry forward. Repairs to drainage arrangements were carried out in 43 instances and 90 houses were carried forward. This made a total of 133 houses in hand for repairs during the quarter. The drains of 235 houses were inspected and reported upon as being defective. Of this number 96 required reconstruction and 139 repairing. Notices were served to do the necessary work. The report for the third quarter is dated October 26th. It says plans were deposited for the re-drainage of 267 houses, plans for 279 houses were carried forward from last quarter, making a total of 801 in hand during the quarter. The re-drainage of 66 houses was completed, leaving 735 to carry forward. Repairs to drainage arrangements were carried out in 37 instances and 224 houses were carried forward. This made a total of 261 houses in hand for repair during the quarter. The drains of 269 houses were inspected and reported on. Of this number 142 required reconstruction, 122 amending, and five were found to be in good order. Notices were served on the owners of 264 houses calling on them to execute the necessary work.

The Acting Sanitary Surveyor, in a report dated September 30th submitted the following statement of work executed under the select committee appointed on the 19th of May, 1898, to deal with the redrainage of insanitary houses:—"Since the 3rd of June, the date on which the Assistant Sanitary Surveyor completed his plague duties, 504 houses have been inspected. The owners of 499 of these have been called on either to re-lay or amend their drains; 23 of this number have been executed the remainder being in hand and all due for completion within one month. Owing to necessary delay in preparing various notice forms, etc., the first notice was not served until 4th July. It has only been necessary to make prosecutions in five instances which have been decided in favour of the Board, resulting in fines in one case to \$155. I would mention in justice to Mr. Bryan, the Assistant Sanitary Surveyor, that the onus of this work (viz., the inspections, reports, and supervision in execu-

tion) falls upon his shoulders, and he has executed these duties in addition to his routine work most effectively and thoroughly."

WELLS TO BE CLOSED.

Mr. Crow, Government Analyst, reporting on water taken from a well at the old Hongkong Club, 34, Queen's Road Central, and a well situate at Kowloon inland lot 855, Tai Kok lane, said it was so tainted with impurities as to be unfit for potable purposes and likely to prove injurious to health.

With regard to the second well, it was stated that it was the most important source of water supply in its neighbourhood and as it was thought the contamination might only be surface contamination which might be remedied by pointing, it was decided, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, to refer the matter to the Director of Public Works so that he could look into it.

Dr. CLARK said he did not think there was any reason for retaining the other well.

Mr. OSBORNE—We used to consider that that was excellent water.

Dr. CLARK—The well has been condemned before, and Mr. Grace undertook that the water should not be used except to wash the yard and he kept the key himself, but now any one can use it.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, it was decided to order that the well should be closed.

A similar decision was come to with regard to a well at 15, Shankiwan Road, which is impregnated with lead, there being several white lead factories in that neighbourhood.

THE WATER CLOSET QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. Danby, architect, applied on behalf of the Hon. E. R. Belilios, Crown lessee of marine lot No. 1,381, Kennedy Road, for permission to erect water closets, etc., in the large mansion which he is about to erect there as a family residence for himself and family.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY proposed that the application be granted. He need not go over the whole ground again, but there was one point which on the occasion of the last application was not sufficiently insisted upon, and that was that a water closet at this level would tend to improve the drainage the whole way down to the sea. Every time they were flushed they would send a rush of water from the high level which would clear the drain at the lower level and drive the whole down into the harbour. He intended to have some experiments carried out to see how long it took water to reach the harbour from such a level. He believed himself it would only be a matter of a few minutes. The last time they discussed the question the application was refused on the ground that the contents of the water closet would pass into the sewer in Queen's Road and that in consequence the occupants of the houses in Queen's Road would be poisoned with sewer gas, but that could not be the case if the drain was cleared out into the harbour within a few minutes. There was not the slightest doubt that water closets were a much more civilised form of getting rid of sewage than the primitive way it was done now in Hongkong, and in a house of this sort it would be extremely objectionable indeed to have night-soil carts carrying the contents of the buckets into the public roads. They ought to encourage the introduction of water-closets into a building of this sort. It should be remembered that Mr. Belilios had been allowed water-closets in his house in Caine Road. He believed that at the suggestion of the Board he provided water-closets of the best type there, and he proposed to use them again in this new building. Therefore he thought it would be hard if they sanctioned them in Caine Road and refused them here. He, therefore, proposed that the application should be granted.

Dr. CLARK expressed his willingness to second the proposition provided Mr. Belilios would undertake to do away with the water-closets in his house in Caine Road.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—I would rather some one would second me without that.

Mr. OSBORNE would have been very glad to have supported Mr. Ormsby's proposal but for one thing, and that was the insufficiency of the water supply.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY said that the water supply would not be effected in the slightest degree; it would be a few thousand gallons a year out of millions.

Mr. OSBORNE said that if the Director of Public Works could ensure them an ample supply of water the whole year he for one would support it.

The PRESIDENT—Is it not a fact that the water used for this purpose will have to be paid for?

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Oh, yes.

Mr. DYER BALL spoke against the proposition, as also did

Dr. CLARK, who, as the proposition of the Director of Public Works had not been seconded, proposed that the application be granted on condition that the water-closets in the Caine Road house were done away with, in which case there would be no increase, and the situation of Mr. Belilios' new house was better adapted for water closets than Caine Road.

Mr. DYER BALL seconded and the motion was carried.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The mortality returns for the colony of Hongkong for the week ended November 5th show a death rate of 15.3, against 21.3 for the previous week and 25.1 for the corresponding week last year.

The mortality returns for Macao for the week ended November 6th show 42 deaths.

The Board then adjourned.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE PLAGUE.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board on 17th Nov. a "Report on the outbreak of bubonic plague during the current year," by Dr. Francis W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health was submitted. The report is dated 25th August.

The total number of cases reported was 1,315, of which 75 were among non-Chinese; during the first quarter of the year 213 cases occurred (7 being non-Chinese), during the second quarter there were 1,094 cases (66 of which were among non-Chinese), while during July there were 7 cases (2 being non-Chinese), and during August one case was reported, but this was subsequently considered to have been one of remittent fever.

A tabular statement of the 75 non-Chinese cases shows that 26 were European, 13 Portuguese, 24 Indian, 10 Japanese, and 2 Philipinos.

The incidence of the disease upon the two sexes is shown in a short table. Of the 1,240 Chinese cases 775 were male and 465 female and of the 75 non-Chinese cases 52 were male and 23 female.

The report continues:—

"It is interesting to note that among the Chinese the females suffered in a much less proportion during the first quarter of the year than during the second quarter; thus during January-March there were 206 Chinese cases of which 59 were females or 28.6 per cent., while during April-June there were 1,028 Chinese cases of which 383 were females or 37.2 per cent.

"The proportion of females in the Chinese population is 29.9 per cent., and I think that the much higher proportion of female cases during the second quarter suggests that many of the earlier cases were imported by males (who are naturally the greater travellers) and that, when the infection had thus become again located in the houses, the women suffered more severely, as would be expected, from the fact that they are more confined to the houses than are the men.

"A consideration of the ages of the patients shows that Chinese children suffered very considerably, for there were 299 Chinese cases at ages under 15 years, which is equal to more than 24 per cent. of the total cases whereas the proportion of children under that age in the Chinese population is only 18 per cent.

"The death-rate among the Chinese was considerably higher than among the non-Chinese, for of the 75 non-Chinese cases 49 died or 65.3 per cent., whereas of the 1,240 Chinese cases 1,111 died or 89.6 per cent.; the determining causes of this higher mortality being, no doubt, inferior physique, less healthy surroundings, and lack of the necessary medical treatment of the disease."

Details are then given of the measures taken to combat the epidemic by the removal of the sick and dead, disinfection, house to house visitation, etc.

"In consequence of the difficulty experienced in getting the Chinese to submit to Western treatment, it was decided by the Government to permit the opening of a native plague hospital, under European supervision, and on May 2nd such a hospital was opened at Kennedytown, within the compound of the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Dr. Thomson was placed in charge of the sanitary arrangements. This hospital remained open until June 27th, and during that time 224 patients applied for treatment, of whom 209 were suffering from bubonic fever; the total number of deaths that occurred there was 173, giving a rate of mortality of 82.8 per cent., as compared with the general rate among the Chinese of 89.6 per cent. which shows, as might be expected, that hospital treatment even by Chinese doctors, under European supervision, produces slightly better results than obtain when the patient is treated by Chinese in his own home."

A list of the addresses of all cases which occurred in the city of Victoria during 1896 and a parallel list of the addresses of cases which occurred this year is attached to the report and from these lists Dr. Clark says "it will be seen that in no less than 77 houses out of a total of 599 houses known to have been infected, cases occurred during each of these years. The total number of houses in the city of Victoria is roughly 7,000 (exclusive of barracks and police stations) so that the presumption is that many of these 77 houses had retained the infection of the disease since 1896, and not that they were re-infected afresh this year."

The remarks on the etiology of the disease in Dr. Clark's annual report for 1897 are reprinted for convenience of reference and to render the present report more complete.

THE CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

THE CHARGE OF BURGLARY DISMISSED.

AN ALIBI PROVED BY A GERMAN MISSIONARY.

The Magistracy was crowded on 14th Nov. afternoon when the Chinese extradition case was again brought before Commander Hastings. Our readers will remember that the Chinese authorities have applied for the extradition of Chung Shui Yeung (aged 44), alias Chung Kwok Chu, described as a retired lawyer's clerk, on the ground that at the beginning of October he committed the crime of burglary at Tung Wo Hui market place, Cha Tan Kok, in the Sun On district. He was also charged with threatening with intent to extort money within the jurisdiction of China in the middle of October.

Mr. Robinson appeared for the Chinese Government and Mr. Gedge for the defence.

M. Gedge asked that the witness Tang Mun might be recalled. He wished him to be identified, as he did not think he was the man he represented himself as being.

Witness, on being recalled, said—"I do not know Chau Loi. I know the Tuk Keng village. It is eight or nine li from Cha Tan Kok. The master of the Tung Hing Tai shop, where the robbery took place, is not coming here to give evidence. He was not in the shop at the time of the robbery. I am the manager and accountant and keep the wages book. I have been there since last year. As to my wages I spend what I want and then at the end of the year we make it up. Last year I got a bonus of 10 per cent. The profit was a little over \$2,000 and I got a little over \$200. My name appears in the wages book. I have not got the wages book yet. I sent for it last night. It will be produced with my name in it and the amounts I have received. I have sent for the ledger also. My name is mentioned in the ledger as somebody who got goods from the shop, but my name is down in the wages book as an employee. Li Kum is a salesman. His name is also entered in the wages book and also that of Chan Wa, another salesman. Wong Tong, where prisoner lives, is 40 or 50 li from Cha Tan Kok. I have never been there, and I don't know how long it would take me to walk there. I suppose it would take me a day to walk there. The burglary took place at 3.30 p.m. on the 16th October. I am quite certain of that. I have heard people say defendant was also charged with extorting money at a place

called Tai Cheung. I don't know how far that place is from Cha Tan Kok.

He examined by Mr. Robinson—I say I am paid by commission and not by wages. My name appears in the ledger for goods purchased by me, and at the end of the year the account was settled. I have lived at Tung Wo Hui several years, and have been manager of this shop since last year.

Chong In Wun said—I am a Chinese doctor and carry on business at Tung Wo Hui. My shop is called the U Sang Tong. I know the last witness Tang Mun. I have seen him in the Tung Hing Tai shop, but I don't know much about him. My shop is on the south side of the street, next door to one of the Tung Hing Tai shops—the one where they sell sam-sun and rice. Opposite the rice shop there is another Tung Hing Tai shop where haberdashery is sold. At this shop a robbery was committed on the 16th of October, a little after three o'clock in the afternoon. I saw five or six sedan chairs coming from the east. I was then sitting in my shop. I heard the noise of men's voices and I went to the door and had a look. The chairs were put down next door to my shop and I saw men come out. They passed the door of my shop and went into the Tung Hing Tai shops. I could not see whether there were any more men besides those in the chairs and those carrying them. The men who came out of the chairs had waist bands on in which were placed small firearms. I saw defendant come out of a chair. I can identify several of the others too who came out of chairs, as well as chair coolies. I have already identified defendant in gaol from a number of other men. I went into my shop and told my people to shut it up. It was shut up for about half an hour, during which time I heard a noise in the street as if some people were carrying things. When I heard people outside saying "They're gone," I opened my shop again and found that the robbers had gone.

In answer to Mr. Gedge witness said—I saw defendant go into the Tung Hing Tai silk shop. I did not see the last witness, and I don't know whether he was in or out. I did not see the master. I only stay at the shop next to the Tung Hing Tai shop temporarily. I go about the country doctoring. I don't know a place called Wang Tong, nor have I heard of a place called Long Hann. I did not particularly notice how defendant was dressed when he got out of the chair, but he wore a short coat and trousers of a dark colour. He wore no hat. I don't know how his hair was. I saw he had a small stick in the right hand. He had a firearm stunk in his waistband.

Answering the Magistrate, witness said—I had never seen defendant before the day of the robbery. Nor have I seen him since until I saw him in court. I don't know anything about a charge of threatening against prisoner.

Mr. Robinson said that so far as the evidence as to burglary went constituted the case. Certain documents had been put in the translations of which had not been seen, and in regard to them on a point of law he might have to call evidence—that was as to the effect of these documents in China.

Chenug Tsai, third clerk in the Magistracy and sworn interpreter, said certain documents had been handed to him for translation, together with an envelope. He understood the documents to be certificates of rank acquired by purchase to a relief fund. He could not say whether these certificates could be issued to foreigners or not.

In answer to Mr. Gedge, witness said defendant's name was not mentioned in any of the documents.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Jacob Gottlop Loerch said—I am pastor of the congregation of the Basil mission in Long Han. The latter place is not quite an hour's walk from Wong Tong, where defendant lives. I have never seen him before this afternoon, but I have heard his name mentioned many times during the last few months in connection with a secret society called the Sam Hop Hui. My village is from 80 to 90 Chinese li from Cha Tan Kok. I have travelled the road myself. On Sunday, the 16th of October, my neighbour Mr. Kutter, from Chong Hang Kang, and a missionary of the name of Mr. Mans, together with a Chinaman, visited me. They

arrived about 2 p.m. on horseback and left about three o'clock for Wong Tong. The Chinaman is a colporteur for the British Bible Society and is surnamed Lu.

W. R. Kutter said—I am a missionary of the Basil mission. I have been ordained. I carry on my ministrations at Chong Hang Kong, which is about 18 li from Long Han. I know defendant. His name is Chung Shui Yeung. He speaks Hakka with me. I saw him last on the 16th October this year at his house at Wong Tong between four and six o'clock in the evening. I left Mr. Loerch's place about half an hour before I saw defendant. I visited defendant because I heard he was endeavouring to raise a rebellion, and I went there to dissuade him. I went in the name of religion because it is my duty to preach the gospel to everyone. It is quite impossible defendant could be at Cha Tan Kok at half-past three the same afternoon. I talked with him from about half-past four to about half-past five. He introduced me to his wife, who is now in the court. I was accompanied by Mr. Mans, of the Rhenish Mission, and Mr. Fui, who is a colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society. I have been subpoenaed to give evidence. I received a letter from defendant the same day. I have not got it with me.

In reply to Mr. Robinson, witness said—I cannot say the distance between Tung Wo Hui and Wong Tong. I know it is a whole day's journey from Wong Tong to Cha Tan Kok. Before seeing defendant I conducted two services in my church. We did not stop at Mr. Loerch's house long—about half-an-hour. I can say positively that we were at Wong Tong from half-past four to half-past five. I did not look at my watch, I judged by the sun. The roads are very bad and we are careful not to travel after sunset. The sun set about half an hour after we left Wong Tong. I left Chong Hang Kang for Mr. Loerch's place at about two o'clock, and we arrived there in about an hour. I returned to Mr. Loerch's house before dark.

On being re-examined by Mr. Gedge witness said—After measuring the map from Cha Tan Kok to Wong Tong I should say the distance is 14 or 15 miles as the crow flies, but the road winds about, and it must be a day's journey from one place to the other.

Replying to the Magistrate, witness said—I saw repeating rifles in defendant's house. There were other men there. We sent the colporteur the day before to defendant to ask him if he would admit us, and the following day the colporteur brought a letter from defendant who said he would be glad to see them.

In consequence of this evidence the Magistrate dismissed the charge of burglary. The 21st inst. has been fixed for the hearing of the other charge should it be decided to go on with it.

BRIBERY CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC SERVANTS.

THE HEARING ADJOURNED.

At the Magistracy on 17th Nov. before Commander Hastings, Frederick Kew and Lo Wing, in the employ of the Sanitary Board, were charged with attempting to obtain a bribe of \$15 from Au Ping Kwan, of 157, Hollywood Road. They are also to be charged with attempting to obtain a bribe of \$20 from Tang Chan, of 146, Hollywood Road.

Mr. Grist, who appeared for Kew, said he understood application had already been made on behalf of Kew for an adjournment, and that his worship was not disposed to grant an adjournment but that he was willing that the cross-examination should be reserved.

The Magistrate—Oh, certainly.

Mr. Grist, continuing, said he should like the adjournment to be until Friday afternoon or Saturday. Mr. Francis had been engaged, but he was busy with a big case that day which case would not be before the court on Friday or Saturday.

The Magistrate—We will fix it for to-morrow at 2-15.

Francis W. Clark said—I am Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary of the Sanitary Board. I know the two defendants. Both are in the employ of the Sanitary Board. Mr. Kew as acting chief clerk and accountant, and the

other defendant as head messenger. Mr. Kew has been in the employ of the Board four or five months. His duties were to keep the accounts, make out pay sheets, copy letters, and act occasionally as interpreter. He has nothing to do with the administration of the sanitary bye-laws, nor has he anything to do with the taking out of summonses for breaches of the law. He has no authority, on his own initiative, to request any member of the public to attend at the office of the Board in connection with the sanitary laws. He has not applied to me on his own initiative at any time for authority to instruct any of the master bakers in the town to attend at the office. I have not within the last ten days authorised first defendant to instruct the master of the Pun Hing Bakery at 157, Hollywood Road or the master of the Kwong Hing Shang Bakery, of 146, Hollywood Road, to attend at the office of the Board. He has not reported to me that the masters of those shops have called at the office within the last ten days on matters of business, nor has he mentioned it to me at all. The sanitary inspectors apply to me for permission to summon persons. The bakeries mentioned are in No. 6 health district, which is in charge of Inspector Phillips, who has not within the last ten days made a report to me of the sanitary condition of these bakeries or of any breach of the bye-laws in connection with them; nor has he applied to me for a summons against either of them. I have never sent second defendant to call on either of the masters of these shops to come to the office within the last ten days. There are two office messengers, and I have never sent either of them to request the attendance at the office of either of these masters within the last ten days.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson said—At 10.20 a.m. on the 16th instant I arrested the second defendant by virtue of the warrant produced on the second floor of the Government offices just outside the Sanitary Board offices proper and took him to the Central Police Station.

Inspector Moffat said—On the 16th instant, at about 10.20 a.m., by virtue of the warrant produced, I arrested the first defendant at the offices of the Sanitary Board. I showed him the warrant and he read it over himself and said, "I don't know how to reply."

Lau Fau said—I am a baker at the Pun Hing Bakery in Hollywood Road. I don't know the number, but the master does. I don't know whether an official of the Sanitary Board called at the Pun Hing or not on the eight instant, but I know that the sanitary inspector for the district visited our shop at 2.30 p.m. He had an interpreter with him. After the inspector had gone an old messenger named Chan In, whom I can recognise, came to the shop. My master, Au Kwan, was in the shop at the time. I remember that on the 12th instant at 2 p.m. the second defendant came to our shop. My master was out at the time, but he came back at about four o'clock, when second defendant had gone away. I remember the 14th instant. On that day the second defendant came to our shop again about 10.30 a.m. My master was there. On the 15th instant the old messenger came again at 11 a.m. and a quarter of an hour afterwards the second defendant came.

Chan In said—I am a messenger in the Sanitary Board's offices. I know the shops 157 and 146, Hollywood Road. I have within the last ten days been sent out from the Sanitary Office to both these shops—157, Hollywood Road, and 146, Hollywood Road.

Mr. Grist objected to 146 Hollywood Road being brought in in this way, but

The Magistrate over-ruled his objection.

Witness, continuing, said—I think I was first sent to those shops on the 8th of November. The second defendant, Lo Wing, sent me. I was sent to tell the masters of the two shops to come up to the Sanitary Board's offices. I should know the persons to whom I delivered these messages. (Witness identified them).

Au Ping Kwan said—I am manager of the Pun Hing Bakery, 157, Hollywood Road. On the 9th inst. Inspector Phillips and his interpreter visited the shop at 2.30 p.m. The Inspector said he was going to summon me. Shortly after the Inspector had left the last witness came to my shop, and in consequence of what the messenger told me I

went to the Sanitary Board's office about 3 p.m. the same day. Shortly after my arrival there Tang Chan, who is the manager of the Kwang Hing Shang baker's shop opposite, arrived. We waited until about four p.m. We waited down below where people get licenses. I asked for the Sanitary Board, and I was told to go upstairs to the second floor. We went up and saw second defendant there. I asked him what was the matter, and he replied, "I'll take you in." He then took me into first defendant's office, Tang Chan remaining outside. Second defendant went outside after taking me into the first defendant's office. First defendant asked me where I belonged to, and I said 157, Hollywood Road. First defendant then said, "The inspector these few days has been very pressing and has wanted to summon you." Then I came out, nothing else being said. When I got outside Lo Wing went inside and came out again while I waited. He said, "The clerk wants you to go this evening at 8 p.m. to the Kwong Tai Chan, Wellington Street, second floor, to wait for him there." When second defendant took me into the clerk's office there was no one in but me and first defendant. When Lo Wing told me to go to the Kwong Tai Chan, Tang Chan was present and heard the message. I went to the Kwong Tai Chan that night, but on my arrival I was told that first defendant had just gone. Then I left the house and I met first defendant in Wellington Street. First defendant did not speak to me then. He was walking with a Chinese in a long coat. When they separated first defendant stopped me and said, "The inspector has been very unpleasant about you and said that your place is very dirty. Is that so? The inspector says he wishes to summon you. I am very friendly with the inspector, and I can send some one to let you know." We walked a little further and then he told me to go home. First defendant did not offer to assist me in any way. On the 13th instant I went out and returned to my shop at 4 p.m. In consequence of what my foki told me I went to the Sanitary Board's office the next day about noon. It was Sunday and nobody was there. On the 14th at 10 a.m. second defendant came to my shop and asked me to go to the Sanitary Board's office, and almost immediately afterwards I went. I saw second defendant there. He was in the verandah where the square table is. I asked him what was the matter, and he replied, "Nothing is the matter. Want \$25 from you. There will be no prosecution. It will be all right." I did not reply to him and he went into first defendant's office. Then he came out again and said, "No mistake. It is \$25 wanted from you, and no prosecution." I said, "Business is dull," and offered \$10. Second defendant went into first defendant's office and when he came out again he said, "The least is \$15," and I agreed. Second defendant again went into first defendant's office, and when he came out again Kew came and stood at the doorway. He had a pen or pencil in his hand and he pointed to second defendant and said, "You can pay the \$15 to him." Kew went into his office again and then second defendant said, "Have you got the money now?" I replied, "Two or three days later." Second defendant then said, "I'll go and get it, and you can pay it to me or you can pay it to Kew." As I was going away I said to second defendant, "Is it the case that if I pay you \$15 there will be no prosecution?" and he replied, "Nothing will be the matter. If the inspector comes and wants to prosecute you come back and get the \$15." On the 15th November second defendant came to my shop again about ten o'clock in the morning. He said to me, "Your \$15 you can put into an envelope, seal it, write anything you like on it, and take it to the Sanitary Board, and give it to the Inspector."

Tang Chang, of the Kwong Hing Shang Baker's shop, 146, Hollywood Road, said on the 8th inst. Chan Lu came to his shop from the Sanitary Board office and in consequence of what he said witness went to the Board's office about 3 p.m., where he met the last witness. Before they went upstairs they went down below. They saw the second defendant at the table and he said to them, "The clerk, at eight o'clock this evening, will be at the Kwong Tai Chan; you go and see him and talk with him." Witness did not go to the Kwong Tai Chan.

Lau Ku, sergeant interpreter, said he took down the following statement which was made by the first defendant when he was brought into the charge room on the 16th inst.:—"I am a coolie; how am I going to squeeze? If I wished to squeeze, how would people give me money? He says that I wanted to squeeze. What evidence is there? I do not know him. I never saw him before until now in the charge-room."

Inspector Moffat said he was in the charge room when second defendant, after being duly cautioned, made the following statement, which was taken down in writing:—"I have nothing to say. I am quite surprised that such a charge should be brought against me."

The further hearing was adjourned till Friday at 2.15 p.m., bail being allowed as before.

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

	LEVEL.	
	1897.	1898.
Tytam	2ft. 6in. above overflow	1ft. 2in. above overflow
Pokfulam	1ft. 3in. below overflow	0ft. 2in. above overflow
	STORAGE, GALLONS.	
	1897.	1898.
Tytam	407,000,000	404,880,000
Pokfulam	63,260,000	66,360,000
Total	470,260,000	471,240,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

	1897.	1898.
Consumption ...	98,422,000	108,151,000 gals.
Estimated population	191,500	197,000
Consumption per head per day...	16.6	17.7 gals.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

	1897.	1898.
Consumption ...	6,796,000	7,172,000 gals.
Estimated population	25,000	26,200
Consumption per head per day...	8.8	8.8 gals.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORMSBY,
Water Authority.

LIABILITY OF CHINESE SHARE-HOLDERS IN RESPECT OF CALLS.

In the minutes of a meeting of the committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th November, the following appears:—

The Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ltd., (in liq.) and Chinese Shareholders:—A letter from the Manager of the Bank of China and Japan, Ltd., was read, calling the attention of the Chamber to the judgment in the case lately tried that had been delivered by the Taotai. It was decided to reply that the Committee had lost no time in dealing with the matter, having addressed a letter on this subject to H.B.M.'s Minister on the 31st ultimo, as being the Representative of the plaintiffs in the case, and awaited an answer from Peking. On receipt of this the Committee would further communicate with the Manager if necessary. It was further decided to send to the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce a copy of the letter addressed to H.B.M.'s Minister, and to ask them to support the action of the Committee.

The following is the letter to the Minister:—
Shanghai, 31st October, 1898.

Sir,—The Committee of the Chamber desire to draw the serious attention of Your Excellency to the judgment delivered by the Taotai of Shanghai in the case of the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited (in liquidation) versus certain Chinese shareholders. A copy of the judgment in question is enclosed herein, and its perusal reveals statements as startling as they may be far-reaching in business relations between foreigners and Chinese.

With much plausibility and show of authority, it is asserted that under the existing treaty between Great Britain and China, all suits taken by British subjects against Chinese are to be decided solely by Chinese law, and in the particular case at issue it is held that a native proprietor of shares in a British Limited Liability Company cannot be compelled to pay calls thereon. With much speciousness the call in question is termed by the Taotai "extra money," a misleading and mischievous term, for as a matter-of-fact the call is on shares not fully paid up, and consequently within the limit of the liability of the shareholder.

The effect of this judgment if upheld cannot but be to relieve Chinese of all liability on shares not fully paid, and to destroy the security of "uncalled liability," which in many public Companies, specially Insurance Offices and Banks, has hitherto been the financial guarantee of the policy holder or depositor respectively. The effect of the judgment is even more far-reaching, for if so-called Chinese Law is to be held good for every native defendant, it may relieve unscrupulous tenants, and render nugatory agreements and contracts of every kind!

A foreign defendant sued by Chinese might, according to the Taotai's interpretation of Art. 2, Clause 3, of the Chefoo Convention, be liable under British law for compliance and responsibilities which the native would be free from, and in the absence of any Chinese Code of Law it seems preposterous to suppose that the Article and Clause in question were intended to over-ride the principle clearly laid down in Article 16 of the Treaty, viz., that "Justice should be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The Committee of the Chamber specially address Your Excellency as the representative of the country on whose Treaty the Taotai has based decision, and sincerely trust you may see your way to make a decided representation to the Tsungli Yamen on the inequitable judgment to which we ask your attention.—I have the honour to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

E. F. ALFORD,
Chairman.

H.E. Sir Claude M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.,
H.B.M.'s Minister, Peking.

THE PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report presented to the thirteenth annual general meeting held at the offices of the Company, Shanghai, on the 16th November

The Directors submit the following report for the season ending 31st August, 1898, covering a period of twelve months (as against 8 months in the last report.)

Crop.—The area cropped has been 1,248.25 orlongs (1,662.9 acres) producing piculs 48,000.25 of sugar, or an average of 38½ piculs per orlong (1½ tons per acre); the proportion of No. 1 sugar made has been 78.6 per cent. of the whole output, as against 74½ per cent. last year, the best previous record being 75.2 per cent. This marked increase is the result of the improvements in and additions to the plant, referred to at the last meeting of shareholders. The average price realised has been \$5.83 net per picul.

Plant.—Additions during the season include two new centrifugals, which were erected during the stoppage at the close of last season; also, the application of "Chapman's circulator," has largely increased the evaporating power of the triple effect.

Estate Extensions.—A further area of 60 orlongs has been taken into cultivation during the year the total area now opened being 1,763.75 orlongs; of which 316.50 orlongs are under lease to Chinese cane growers.

Fresh Water Supply.—This work, which has been referred to in previous reports, is now completed, the factory being connected by a canal with the Gula-Kalumpong Canal and thence to the Kuran River; this new water supply will come into use with the commencement of the new crop, and it is confidently expected that, amongst other benefits, it will effect a considerable improvement in the feed-water for the boilers, which is one of the great difficulties that the company has had to contend with in the past; the total cost of this work has been \$6,800.

New Concession.—The Directors have availed themselves of a favourable opportunity of selling, for the sum of \$10,000, the outlying block an area of some 1,850 acres, which it would have been impossible for the company to utilise for many years. When the transfer of this block has been made and the money received, there will still remain some 3,500 acres, at a cost of about Tls. 1,300.

A resolution approving and confirming this sale will be submitted to the shareholders at the meeting.

Crop 1898-1899.—The area under cane for the new season is 1,274.25 orlongs, of which 204.50 orlongs are planted by Chinese. The result will, of course, largely depend on the weather, but so far as matters can be judged at present the prospects are very favourable. The whole output, with the exception of a small balance of No. 2 sugar, has been sold at an average price of \$6.15 (net \$5.90.)

Accounts.—The working account for the twelve months shows a profit of Tls. 53,315.85, which is transferred to profit and loss account; this latter account, after deducting the debit balance of Tls. 7,156.07 brought forward from last year, and interest on debentures, shows a credit balance of Tls. 39,431.25; and after further deducting Tls. 2,084.21 for bonus to employees at the estate there remains an available balance of Tls. 37,347.04; it is recommended that this amount be appropriated as follows:—

A dividend to shareholders of 6 per cent	Tls. 15,000.00
To write off depreciation, say 10 per cent from plant, buildings, launch, and furniture	15,637.95
Carrying forward	6,700.09
Tls. 37,347.04	

Directors.—During the season Mr. C. J. Dudgeon, on the invitation of the Directors, joined the Board, and his appointment as a Director requires the confirmation of the shareholders.

Mr. W. D. Little retires in rotation but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. G. R. Wingrove again offers himself for re-election.

Secretariat.—On Mr. C. J. Dudgeon's joining the Board, Mr. Leonard Kerr was appointed Secretary to the Company.

LEONARD KERR, W. V. DRUMMOND,
Secretary. Chairman.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1898.

JELEBU MINING AND TRADING CO., LIMITED.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Jelevu Mining and Trading Co., Limited, was held at Singapore on the 5th November. Mr. J. P. Joaquim (chairman) presiding. There were also present the Hon. Dr. Boon Keng, Mr. Jackson Millar, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. Evatt, Mr. Ewald, Mr. H. Hilton, Mr. Lean, Mr. Schwabe, Mr. Wigley, and Mr. Yeo Swee Hee.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands during the prescribed time, I will, with your permission, take them as read, as usual. The report is very full and contains everything of interest, and I have very little to say in addition. The prospects for alluvial mining for the current half year are I must say favourable, and it may be assumed that, owing to the inducement consequent upon the considerably higher price of tin, an increased out-put, with a corresponding increase in profit, may be expected. The prospects of the Rin Lode have greatly improved by the result of the cross-cut in a depth of 112 feet. The directors have ordered machinery for a 10 head battery, so arranged as to admit of another 10 heads of stamps later on. It might be said that we should have decided on the erection of a 20 head battery at once as the appearance of the lode warrants it, but wishing to proceed quite safely, we think the course decided upon an advisable one. It has been said by some shareholders that the report of Mr. Williams on the Rin Lode ought to have been published *in toto* instead of only an extract, but, gentlemen, Mr. Williams' report contains certain information of a technical as well as of other

nature that in the interests of the Company it was thought advisable not to publish the whole. Otherwise the extract included everything touching the prospects of the lode. I may say that any shareholder who is desirous of seeing the whole report may do so at the office of the General Agents. We have placed ourselves in communication with Mr. Birch, the Resident of Sungi Ujong, and hope to get the duty on lode ore reduced. Maliwun has been finally closed and the whole loss has been transferred to Profit and Loss account. Finally, gentlemen, we believe we are now in a sound position. The profits from the alluvial department will now go to pay for all further prospecting and preliminary expenses till the machinery is in full working order, when we hope to obtain steady returns. Before moving the adoption of the Report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any question.

There being no questions, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hilton it was decided that the directors' report and accounts should be adopted.

This concluded the business of the meeting.
—Free Press.

CRICKET.

OVER 28 V. UNDER 28.

By the kind permission of Captain Sir E. Chichester and officers of H. M. S. *Immortalite*, their band were in attendance on the Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon, when an interesting match between the seniors and the juniors took place. In our issue on Saturday we stated that the "under 28" were very strong whilst the "old 'uns" were a stiff fighting crowd who even if defeated would die game. The veterans went in first, and made a fair start, 25 having been scored before the first wicket (Sercombe Smith) fell. Two were down for 31, three for 39, four for 53, five for 77, six for 86, seven for 106, eight for 130, nine for 139 and ten for 144. Captain Langhorne, it will be seen, was the top man. His 33 included four 4's, five 2's, and seven singles. Mr. Gill came next with 30, which was made up of one 6, four 4's, three 2's and two singles. The juniors, who commenced to bat immediately after tiffin, soon showed that they were too strong for their opponents. Lieut. Campbell, who was one of the first couple sent to the wickets, was himself responsible for 104 not out, his score including thirteen 4's, one three, fourteen 2's, and twenty-one singles. When the stumps were drawn 217 had been scored for six wickets. Scores:

OVER 28.	
T. Sercombe Smith, b Jelf	7
Mr. Gill, R.N., b Jelf	30
Capt. Simonds, R.A., o White, b Jelf	0
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Izat	33
E. Mast, b Jelf	13
Mr. Wall, R.N., b Jelf	15
Capt. Dyson, A.P.D., b White	2
Lt. Egerton, R.N., o K. G. Campbell, b White	20
Lt. Nicholas, R.N., c Lethbridge, b Izat	11
Lt. Davies, R.A., b White	5
Dr. Lawson, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	144

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Lethbridge	6	2	20	—	—
Jelf, R.N.	12	3	42	—	5
Burnie	4	1	18	—	—
White, R.N.	11	2	31	—	3
Izat, R.A.	9	1	27	—	2

UNDER 28					
Lt. G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., not out	104				
Mr. Jelf, R.N., c Nicholas, b Sercombe Smith	9				
Lt. Dewar, R.N., b Lawson	1				
A. S. Auton, c Simonds, b Lawson	14				
Lt. K. G. Campbell, R.A., c Egerton, b Langhorne	7				
W. A. L. Lethbridge, K.O.R., b T. S. Smith	35				
Lt. Salter, R.N., l.b.w., b T. Sercombe Smith	0				
C. M. G. Burnie, not out	38				
Hancock					
White, R.N., } did not bat					
Lt. Izat, R.A. }					
Extras	9				
Total	217				

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
T. S. Smith	22	6	62	—	3
Lawson	18	8	32	—	2
Wall	17	8	40	—	—
Langhorne	11	1	26	—	1
Gill	3	1	8	—	—
P. G. Davis	2	—	15	—	—
Simonds	3	1	11	—	—
Mast	3	—	14	—	—

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PEARSON CUP AND SPOONS.

There were eighteen members present at this competition on Saturday last. The Cup was won by Sergt. Bowery, R.E., with the magnificent score of 100. Following are some of the scores handed in:—

	200	300	400	H'cap.	Total
Sergt. Bowery, R.E. *	34	34	32	—	100
Pte. Thornton, K.O.R. *	32	32	30	2	96
Mr. A. H. Skelton *	33	29	32	—	94
Mr. G. H. Coles, R.N. *	33	34	27	—	94
Corpl. Leadingham, R.E.	32	31	29	3	94
C. S. M. Wallace, R.E.	32	32	28	2	94
Mr. A. Watson	33	32	28	—	93
Mr. J. Marshall	33	31	27	—	91
Mr. A. Read	22	32	28	6	88
Mr. Stackwood	27	30	18	12	87
Mr. Diggins	27	26	20	14	87
Corpl. Jenner, R.E. ...	26	23	27	6	82

* Winners of Spoons.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

SHOOTING.

The November competition for the "Captain Francis Carbine Challenge Cups" resulted in a win for the "A" Machine Gun Co. team by 17 points. Appended are the scores:—

A MACHINE GUN CO.

	200	400	500	Total
yards.	yards.	yards.		
Sergeant Skelton ...	32	33	28	93
Sergeant Lammert ...	30	31	30	91
Gunner J. G. Smith ...	26	29	24	79
Gunner Holmes ...	29	28	22	79
Gunner Head ...	26	23	24	73
Gunner King ...	21	27	23	71
Sergt.-Mjr. Crombie ...	26	29	15	70
Captain Sanders ...	24	22	22	68
Total	214	222	188	624

FIELD BATTERY.

	200	400	500	Total
yards.	yards.	yards.		
Sergeant Hayward ...	28	33	28	89
Corporal Bamsey ...	30	27	26	83
Lieut. Macdonald ...	29	26	26	81
Sergeant McPhail ...	30	30	21	81
Corporal Gow ...	22	32	26	80
Sergeant Rutter ...	27	27	24	78
Gunner McDonald ...	25	28	18	71
Bombr. Nobbs ...	19	15	10	44
Total	210	218	179	607

The A Machine Gun Co.'s monthly competition was fired at the same time as the above match. Gunner King scored his first win on both Cups with a score of 99, including 30 points handicap. The spoons were won by Sergt. Skelton and Gunners King and Head.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND CHINA'S FOREIGN ADVISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—You do well to call public attention in your leading article of the 11th inst. to the way in which the British Government has, for years, allowed itself to be led by the nose and hoaxed by China's foreign advisers. You liken the diplomatic game as played in the East to a game of chess, but a game of cards would perhaps be a better illustration of it, for at chess each sees the other's hand, whilst at cards the opponents do not, or ought not to, see what cards the others hold. In the diplomatic game you refer to China sees the hand of her opponent by the aid of her foreign advisers; nay, worse; she, through them, dictates the play of the other side also. No wonder hers has been a winning game. A winning game to her own detriment, however.

I have said China has been playing this game with Britain, but it were more correct to say the Chinese Government, for the people of China have nothing to say as to what is done, had they a voice there would be a great change for the better and some real progress. The Chinese Reform party has been crushed, un-

fortunately, and now the advocates of the execrable old Empress's clique are claiming that she can conduct reforms far better, on the slow and sure style; they do not state whether their method is to take hundreds or, possibly, thousands of years. Such a hoary age of reprobacy (they claim for their client ancient customs extending back into the dim past) will take time to reform, they say, and haste is not to be thought of. The Chinese Progressives are willing and anxious to hasten the pace, but of course Sir Robert knows "what's what" better than the natives. Or, is it that he is only a faithful and considerate servant and studies minutely the desires of the Conservative old crew which he serves? You credit him with always giving the Chinese Government disinterested advice, and in this I in common with many others entirely disagree with you. Sir Robert has great vested interests in the Chinese Government to conserve, and reforms on other lines than his own might prove disastrous to those interests.

OLD CHINA HAND.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1898.

THREE NOTABLE EVENTS IN SOUTH CHINA AND THEIR TEACHINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR,—In your issue of to-day appear three important items, under the heading of "Canton Notes."

1st.—General Sou, of Kwangsi, is going to establish a mint for coining dollars to pay the railway workers with. Weighing out the sycee is becoming a wearisome and unsatisfactory process both to masters and men. But what railway does this refer to? Are there railways already in course of construction in Kwangsi?

2nd.—The late Governor of Canton has been held up and robbed of a large sum in his own jurisdiction, and is afraid to proclaim the fact. What plainer proof is required that the South Provinces are in a state bordering on anarchy? Foreign intervention for the maintenance of order is daily becoming more needful.

3rd.—An expectant Taotai is petitioning for permission to supply electric lights in all the districts of two of the southern prefectures of this province. This indicates progress; more light is badly wanted.

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1898.

[The above letter has been delayed in transmission. In answer to our correspondent's first enquiry, the railway referred to appears to be the line from the Tonkin frontier to Lungchow, on which work is now reported to be in progress.—ED. D.P.]

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER HAS AUDIENCE OF HIS MAJESTY.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following important telegram from a Japanese vernacular paper:—

Peking, 5th November.

Mr. Yano, the Japanese Minister, was given an audience by the Emperor and Empress-Dowager in the Giran Hall, the audience chamber of the latter. Mr. Yano reported that he had brought the highest decoration for the Emperor and Empress-Dowager presented by the Emperor of Japan. After expressing his thanks, the Emperor of China said that his desire was that friendly relations between China and Japan should be promoted, seeing that the interests of the two countries were intimately related.

The Empress Dowager also expressed her cordial acknowledgements.

Mr. Yano retired after an audience lasting about fifteen minutes.

The Emperor appeared weak, but did not seem to be positively ill.

It is added that the Emperor in the course of the audience stated that he desired the assistance of Japan in advancing the prosperity and development of China.

The master of boat No. 160 was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour by Commander Hastings for stealing two bales of cotton yarn, valued at \$160, the property of Dodwell, Carlier and Co. He had sold the yarn to a hawk for \$76.

CHINA'S "BERESFORD FORCE".

With reference to the 2,000 men to be handed over to Lord Charles Beresford to organise as the nucleus of the Chinese disciplined army of the future, the term should, properly speaking, be Manchu instead of Chinese. Despatches have been received from Nanking and Wuchang to the effect that the Grand Council has notified the Viceroy of those cities to select a thousand men each from the Manchu garrisons of Kiangning (Nanking) and Chingchow, near Shasi, and have them ready to be turned over to the sole command of Lord Charles "to be drilled according to the system of the British Army." It has not yet been determined where the future camp is to be, but probably near Nanking or Chinkiang.—*N. C. Daily News.*

LAND SALE AT KIAOCHAU.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]
Tsintan, 19th October.

The 3rd October was the date fixed for the sale of ground lots to take place here. The fine weather and a certain amount of curiosity induced me to attend the same. The loud voice of the auctioneer as well as the assemblage of a fairly large crowd of people soon made me aware of the exact spot of my goal. A look at the auctioneer's papers showed that the upset prices were in accordance with the condition or position of the lots. Whether the Government expected to get higher prices than the announced valuation I do not know, but the fact was that in several cases more was realized. A hot competition ensued upon a lot intended for a hotel being put up for sale. A prettier or more suitable spot for the purpose could not have been selected. Only separated from the sea by the beach, from its windows a surpassingly beautiful view of the sea and the surrounding mountains will be obtained, a view such as few spots in China afford. It is rumoured that the hotel is to be built on a grand scale and furnished in the most modern style, ensuring every comfort and luxury to its patrons. It only wants a line of steamers from here to Japan to divert the stream of globe-trotters via Shanghai into this direction.

The result of the first day's sale not only realized, but surpassed all expectations. The square meter brought on the average from \$1 to \$2. Still a few people succeeded despite the fierce competition in obtaining some lots at upset price. A few days afterwards the competition grew keener than ever upon the sale of a large piece of ground right near the sea. This is intended for warehouses and wharves, consequently only the larger firms could enter the competition. The prices realized in some cases exceeded \$2 per square meter. On the last day a portion of that part known as the "Villas Quarter," above the business portion of the town, came up for sale. Though the prices realized for this were not so good as the previous ones, still on the average \$1.50 per square meter was paid. The three days' sale realized in round figures \$100,000, which, considering some of the prohibitive conditions imposed by Government, which were necessary to prevent land speculations, was really good. *bona fide* buyers being much in evidence, a sure sign that the business community has no doubt whatever about the healthy and extensive development of the colony.

It may not be without interest to note the different opinions of business men re the land sale. Though it is almost generally admitted that Government could not well have made different conditions governing the purchase of lands, still all wishes and plans were not fulfilled; consequently here and there you hear grumbling and expressions of dissatisfaction.

Some claim that the Government ought not to have allowed Chinese to compete at the sale for lots situated in the business part of the city. This is preposterous. If the Government, following the example of other cities in the Far East, for sanitary or other reasons prohibits Chinese from living in the European quarter of the town, it is said that it also must prevent them from acquiring real estate and opening business therein. That would be like "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face;" and certainly no precedent at Hongkong or Shanghai could be found to justify the above objection. You

might as well have prohibited men belonging to other nationalities or races from competing at the sale.

Others again were of opinion that the Government ought only to have permitted such people to compete as were sure to purchase, and not merely bid for the purpose of raising the prices. How is this? How can the Government prevent any possibly prospective purchaser from bidding? Nor could it demand of every purchaser that he should at once deposit the whole of the purchase money; that would not only have kept the smaller fry amongst business men from purchasing, but would also have placed the Government at the mercy of the larger capitalists. It must, however, be admitted that the absence of the above mentioned two prohibitive regulations may have had a strong influence against the formation of any ring or pool. Whether this was a disadvantage or otherwise, every one may answer for himself.

And now to mention the last objection urged by many, viz., that the unexpectedly high prices realized make the rentableness of real estate questionable, and tend to frighten prospective buyers off. Is that really the case? Do the higher purchase prices put the rentableness in question? Business men as a rule are fairly good mathematicians, and surely bidders knew how high they were justified in going. Certainly none would go beyond the limits of reason and pay a higher price than business acumen permits, just to please the Government. Therefore the objection that high prices realised in a free and open sale tended to frighten away prospective buyers is rather absurd. Furthermore, let us consider the impression created at home by this lucrative sale. It will no doubt be welcome news to the home Government as well as taxpayers that there is at last a nice balance on the credit side of the books of the new colony. Our colonies up to now have been to us children of anxiety. In Africa our grandchildren only will reap what we and our children sow, and so elsewhere. At last the energy and foresight of our Emperor have secured to us a territory which according to present indications will prove a lucrative acquisition rather than an unprofitable addition in a very short time, which is certainly a cause for congratulating ourselves. The Government at great expense has opened the leased territory to commerce, and made it valuable, therefore there must also be an endeavour to let the Government participate in the profits of the colony, now and later on. A good example for this is Hongkong, where the realization on land sales constitutes a by no means contemptible portion of the yearly revenue. Therefore it was only right that at the time of taking possession of the territory the Government alone had a right to become a real estate proprietor. This rule gave the greatest satisfaction to Chinese sellers. Now the Government had several ways in which it could resell the land thus acquired. Should it follow the example of the German settlements at Hankow and Tientsin, or adopt the "short lease system" of Hongkong (lease of 75 years)? The first has up to date shown little success, and the latter would hardly suit German settlers. There is always an uncomfortable feeling to be only as a tenant on a property. The way taken by the authorities is certainly the best, and will no doubt be followed by colonies placed similarly. May the Government be deaf to all objections raised or alterations suggested, especially if they are intended to further special private interests.

Since the 2nd September and 3rd October, commerce has what it wanted, "Freedom." Every nation and race is welcome, so long as it is willing to do its quota for the development of the colony. The business of German industry and German commerce will be to work to keep its position in the foreground, as it has done in other places under far more difficult conditions.

A walk through Tsintan shows one already great activity prevailing. The laying out of the streets, etc., the authorities have placed in the hands of a contractor.

I must not fail to mention one fact, however, which gives apparent cause for some anxiety. How is it with the labour question? Shantung with its millions can surely supply all the labour required, but how about housing coolies in large numbers? At present the lookout is bad,

very bad indeed. It is said that the conditions in Tsintau and surroundings are quite beyond description and can only be borne by a Chinaman. It is claimed that the plan on which the city is being laid out prevents the building of barracks and Chinese quarters. How is it now? Here is a chance for private speculators. The buying of lots in the Chinese quarters and the building of tenements would prove a lucrative investment. Shanghai has shown that a lot of money can be made in that way. The influx of Shantung labourers is not only probable but certain, but the first condition is houses for them to live in. In a short time shops, theatres, etc., would appear in addition, and a real China town would be in course of formation. If the Chinese can get shelter, necessities of life, and a certain amount of the peculiar amusements he is partial to, not only coolies will come in numbers, but also an influx of the better or more intellectual element may be looked for. This would at least give a certain start to trade and commerce. For at present the supplying of necessities to the Garrison and the few other Europeans here can hardly be considered as trade from a colonial point of view. If, however, no capitalists are found to venture in the above-named speculation Government ought to be urged to take the business in hand. Of course many who now fear to venture their capital, would later on be unsparing in their accusations against Government, claiming that it is sure to keep all profitable business to itself.

The labour question brings me to the subject of the projected railway. After the Chief Engineer left Tsintau, things seem to have come to a standstill. Let us hope it is not permanent. It is rumoured that the project requires further consideration and consultation by the powers that be at home. All the difficulties of carrying out the project lie here, and the most lengthy consultation at home will not overcome them. So let us hope the consultation will be short and a speedy conclusion come to. The rainy weather in the interior from June to September makes all construction of earth works at that time impossible; therefore now is the best time for the same. Especially now time is money.

The political horizon, in spite of all disarmament proposals, is more clouded than ever, and all signs point to the fact that the Far East will be the spot where the storm will burst forth. Who knows but what in another year's time to certain nations coal will be more valuable than gold? Every day gained in the building of the railway is of great importance. It is claimed that the money for it is ready by the millions. May this be but smoke without fire? Should the Government build? That would show badly for the German business reputation.

Universal satisfaction is given by the boundary treaty. What Germany had to ask, was clear. The demarkation of the boundaries would have been finished in a few days, had not the rainy weather as well as a misunderstanding of the meaning of some part of the contract caused some delay. However as far as an outsider can judge, the thing finished very smoothly and quickly. The gain is that Tsintau half island up to Lan-shan in the east to Pai-sha in the north is now German territory, the parts of Tsintau, Kukukon, and Tapntor in the bay, Shatzukon in the east also below to German territory, as well as the bay with Cape Evelyn and all the islands in it. Germany has here with gained what was worth gaining, to have asked more would have meant greater cost to the administration, to have asked less would have been a serious mistake, which would surely have avenged itself in the future.—*Ostasiatische Lloyd* correspondence.

LOYALTY AND SPORTS AT KIAOCHAI.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Tsintau, 22nd October.

A week of varied changes lies behind us. Our quiet every day life was suddenly interrupted on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 8 a.m., by the sound of tremendous salutes. Two Russian armoured ships of the 1st class, *Rossia* and *Dimitri Donskoy*, had arrived the evening before with His Royal Highness Prince Kyrill and Admiral Duwasoff on board.

After the official salutes, the distinguished guests came ashore, horses being in waiting for them at the bridge, and rode through the various camps, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia and the officers of the garrison. About 11 o'clock the party reached the Artillery camp, where the pride of our garrison, the rule field battery was in readiness.

In honour of the Russian guests the battery was put through its various evolutions, and the precision and quickness with which they were carried out aroused universal admiration. The march past in-gallop must, however, be considered the *piece de resistance*. You could not expect more from a field battery at home. The commander of the battery, Second-Lieut. Freiherr von Bodmann, who acted in place of the chief of the battery, Captain von Plönies, who is sick, as well as the men were warmly commended for their excellent manoeuvres by His Royal Highness Prince Henry.

For breakfast our guests divided themselves among the different officers' messes, the Prince and Russian Admiral being entertained by Prince Henry at the Yamen. About 4 p.m. the rendezvous took place at the polo ground. Prince Henry, whose ability in well known, again roused the admiration of both players and spectators by his skilful play.

On Sunday, at 2.30 p.m., the opening of this year's hunting season took place.

It was a splendid field; the Russian prince and Admiral, the commanders and officers of both Russian and German men-of-war, as well as the officers of our garrison were present. His Royal Highness Prince Henry was Master, Lieut. Freiherr von Bodmann the fox. Fast and spirited the hunt commenced, and was brought to an equally spirited end. Prince Kyrill, after the last obstacle was passed, came a victor out of the melee which ensued over the possession of the brush. At the presentation of the prize, which consisted of a beautiful silver cup, to the victor, a triple "Hip, hip, hurrah," woke the echoes of the distant hills. Prince Henry then presented to each participant in the hunt an oakleaf branch as a memento of the pleasant time. To all who took part in this hunt the memory of it will prove a pleasant reminder of Tsintau. The Russians delayed their departure an hour just to take part in the hunt, a proof that they were well pleased with our young colony. Amidst hurrahs and salutes they left the bay about 6 p.m. while from the flagstaff a pennant bearing the words "A Happy Voyage" floated.—*Ostasiatisch Lloyd* correspondence.

LORD CHAS. BERESFORD AT NEWCHWANG.

7th November.

Lord Charles Beresford and suite arrived on Saturday, the 5th inst., per s.s. *Esang*. On Sunday early he began to make himself familiar with the surroundings and visited the principal local institutions and business places. The Customs Guard, some fifty strong, was turned out for his lordship's inspection and an opportunity was afforded him to see what Chinese drilled men are capable of under foreign instruction. He was both surprised and pleased at what he saw.

Later on, a visit was made to the Russian town—some four miles distant. Here he was introduced to the chief resident superintendent Mr. M. Titoff. This gentleman entertained the distinguished visitor in the most cordial manner and a cossack mounted guard of honour—fifty strong—escorted the party back to the port. His lordship was much interested in what he saw and the thorough manner in which the Russians were securing their future; at the same time he deplored Britain's apathy in not securing corresponding advantages.

A private circular inviting British residents to meet Lord Charles at Messrs. Bush Bros.' private office was sent round and all responded to the invitation. Mr. J. J. F. Bandinel, who was in the chair, placed several resolutions before those present and gave a short description of the existing state of affairs in Newchwang. Numerous resolutions were adopted and it was resolved to place these in the hands of his lordship with a view to bringing the matter before the Government and the British public. This his lordship promised to do. Copies are

also to be sent to Lord Salisbury and the British Minister at Peking.

The resolution had reference to many things of local and general interest: the present practice of the Russians to land their railway materials free of Customs inspection and duties; the necessity of a residential Russian Consul; the extension of the British settlement; the granting of land and the formation of a foreign concession on the north bank of the river; British equality with Russian with respect to mining and similar rights throughout Manchuria; the maintenance of Protestant missionaries' privileges in Manchuria in case of certain eventualities; and, lastly, the right of acquiring property further inland.

In his speech Lord Charles referred to the ignorance of the people at home regarding Manchurian affairs. He was himself astonished at everything. Wherever he turned he met innumerable armed cossacks and everything impressed him with Russian ascendancy. He was astonished to see the Russian ignoring the Customs authorities in their importation of railway material. This was a matter of the utmost importance, inasmuch as British and other foreign capital had been invested in China on security of the Maritime revenues. He considered that these bondholders were being done out of their rights; he would give this the publicity it merited.

With respect to the extension of the British settlement and the proposed foreign concession, he would strongly support the claim, and advised the acquisition of property by foreigners. That no Russian consulate existed locally, his lordship considered a great drawback. At present, his lordship understood, everything that required consular interference was referred to a military official, who in turn very often advised that matters should be represented elsewhere.

In conclusion Lord Charles said that he believed in the "open door" principle and in a sense did not blame Russia for what she was doing and thought every Government had the right to do the best it could for its own people. He greatly deplored that Great Britain had lost an opportunity. It was of no use to talk about fighting, but to fight when necessary, and strike quickly; if that were done, it would show the nations—and especially China, who to an extent has lost faith in Great Britain's power—that we were still as powerful as before.

Throughout the meeting his lordship was most anxious to elect as much as possible in connection with his mission. Lord Beresford and suite are the guests of Mr. H. A. Bush and as agents for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. this firm has arranged passages for the distinguished visitor and party in the str. *Esang*. They proceed to Chefoo, and thence to Kiaochau per special arrangement. The *Esang* leaves on the 9th at daylight.

Dr. Morrison, the *Times* correspondent, is at present amongst us.

Two steamers are expected to arrive from Philadelphia with railway material, including forty locomotives.—*Mercury* correspondent.

THE "PARRAMATTA" IN COLLISION.

Singapore, 4th November.

The P. & O. *Parramatta*, bringing the mail from China, collided yesterday morning with the *Queen Eleanor*, and afterwards struck No. 4 section of the Tanjong Pagar Wharf. The *Parramatta* had been at anchor in the roads, and was proceeding towards the P. & O. Wharf where she was to be moored. The *Queen Eleanor* was going in the opposite direction, on her voyage out, when, for some reason yet unexplained, the mailboat struck her bow on, carried away her anchor, and bent one or two plates. The *Parramatta* then sheered on to the wooden wharf in which she knocked a hole quite a couple of yards deep, and three yards wide. She subsequently steamed to the P. and O. Wharf, apparently undamaged, and sailed this morning with the homeward mail. On hearing of the occurrence, Mr. Moulds, the manager Tanjong Pagar and the Assistant Manager, Mr. Swan, were soon on the scene, and by their instructions a temporary rail was placed round the damaged portion of the wharf.—*Straits Times*.

NEWCHWANG AND RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

From Newchwang we learn that all is quiet there. The port is quite full of visitors, principally Russians, and all the inns are crowded. Mr. Peterson, who is about to open up mines for the Russians, and his staff were expected to start very shortly for the interior. Large stocks of coal were being collected, both from Japan and from the Kaiping collieries. The Russians have imported large quantities of sleepers, rails, timber, and railway material generally; the first locomotives were expected in a day or two, and an engine shed is nearly ready for them. They have also several vertical boilers for taking into the country, and the embankment for the railway towards Port Arthur is already laid for some miles. Some three or four miles of rails are already laid on the bare earth, without any stones or ballast. The Shanhaikuan Railway, financed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is also being proceeded with, and the earthworks from the Newchwang end are getting forward fast. Mr. Kinder is expected before the port closes to look into matters. At the Shanhaikuan end over fifty miles of embankment are completed and the rails are now being laid. A temporary bridge that will carry an engine has been erected, preparatory to erecting the permanent bridge of thirty spans of 100 feet each. This work has been under the charge of Mr. Newmarch, and before long we may hope to see Newchwang in railway communication with Peking. This will be followed by the opening up of new coal mines along the line. The land question at Newchwang has been settled amicably by the purchase of some lots inside the Russian lines. It will be difficult to recognise old quiet Newchwang when both railways are in full swing. With the number of visitors of all nationalities a hotel is urgently needed, and next year is likely to see a great boom in land and house property.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WAIHAIWEI IN TRANSFORMATION.

Advices from Weihaiwei this morning indicate that the British Government has no intention of giving up its lease; for preparations are being energetically made for the coming winter.

The old Admiralty House has been turned into a United Service Club and a billiard table is about to be set up there. There is also an institute for the men, and missionaries have settled down to active work on the mainland.

Many old houses have been pulled down, new ones have arisen from their ashes, and a wholesome use of the limewash brush has worked wonders at the little settlement at Lukungtao.

There are already a couple of boarding-houses, and several officers have been joined by their wives. The community is growing, quite apart from members of services. In Transatlanticese, Weihaiwei is "quite a town."

There is to be a wedding there, too, at least the chances are 100 to 1 against the celebration of the nuptials at Chefoo, the nearest parish church. Commander Gaunt is about to be married, his fiancée being on the way out. If the wedding takes place at Lukungtao, it will be with "naval honours," as the term goes.

Commander Gaunt is the No. 1 man at Weihaiwei. He has had much pioneer work to do of a peculiarly difficult kind, and he has done it in every instance wisely and well.—*Mercury.*

TROUBLE IN SEOUL.

SUPPRESSION OF THE INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Seoul, 5th November.

All the Ministers who endorsed the Memorial of the Independent Club (with reference to a Parliament) have been released from their offices. In consequence, hundreds of persons belonging to the Club have assembled in front of the Police Bureau and also at Chong-do, delivering strongly-worded speeches.

Cho Pyen-sik has been appointed to act as Minister for Home Affairs.

The Korean Government has decided to suppress the Independent Club, and appointed Kim Tei-kon, formerly Inspector of Ping-ang-do, to be Chief of Police last night. He at once began the arrest of the Club men this morning. A number of the pleading members are now in prison. The president (who is editor of the *Independent*) has escaped.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued ordering the Independent Club to be dissolved, on the ground that it is pursuing a policy of opposition and intimidation.

SUPPRESSION OF THE "INDEPENDENT."

Seoul, 6th November.

T. H. Yun—the president of the Independent Club, has surrendered himself to the authorities.

The *Independent* and two journals printed in the Korean language have been suppressed.

The Korean Government is watching the attitude of the Foreign Representatives. It appears that the Government intends to make further arrests, if the Foreign Representatives are not likely to interfere. The military officers in reserve have been called out.

ACTION OF THE INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Seoul, 6th November.

The Independent Club men assembled in front of the Police Bureau from last night and their numbers still continue to be augmented, thousands now being gathered. The people have sympathy with them and have closed their shops as a protest.—*Kobe Chronicle* translation.

SZACHUEN REBELLION.

Chungking, 7th November.

Work on the 150 li of telegraph lines and poles destroyed last month by rebels under Yü Man-tze has now commenced under the superintendence of deputies sent for the purpose, owing to the return of confidence among the inhabitants caused by the recent pacification of the rebels by the officials.

8th November.

One of Yü Man-tze's lieutenants whose cognomen is Lei "Man-tze" has been lately arrested on a charge other than rebellion in the district of Tungliang. The man is now confined in prison it being the intention to settle the case of the Christians first and then put him on his trial. A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city on the 1st inst. from Luchou stating that a band of rioters had on that day destroyed several miles of telegraph poles and wire between Tzechou and Luchou, but details as to who the rioters were are wanting. The arrangements made with Yu Mantze are that his followers are to be paid commencing with the 1st day of the 9th moon (15th October) monthly half-pay soldier's wages, in consideration of which they must engage not to make any more disturbances against the peace. The general rendezvous of Yu Man-tze's followers is Lung Shui-chen or market town, and they have been streaming to that place, since the declaration of peace, from all quarters, notably from Suchang and Wangchiaping. Yu Man-tze himself and one of his lieutenants, Tang Tsui-ping, are at present at a place called Aitingpu, while his *fidus Achates*, Chiang Chan-chen, is at Lungshui market town. The various military officers, deputies of the Acting Viceroy Wen, and notables of that part of the country, who fled to Chungking during the rebellion, are all to meet at Lungshui, at which place Pere Fleury and other hostages will be handed over by the rebels to the authorities. Then also will be decided what should be done with the numerous followers of Yu Man-tze, whether to dismiss them all to their homes or organise the strongest and healthiest among them into battalions to be drilled and amalgamated with the various territorial corps. There have been no more riots against Christians since the peace, nor were Yu's men concerned with the destruction of the Tzechou and Luchou telegraph line reported above. The local authorities have succeeded in arresting a number of other desperadoes who had been rioting on their own account in interior towns, and things are returning to normal conditions. But complaint is being made by the officials that large numbers of Christians who fled for safety to Chungking during the troubles have been guilty of repeatedly raising alarmist rumours which upon careful investigation were found to be utterly baseless, and influencing their missionaries to make all sorts of complaints to their Consuls thereby making it most difficult to restore peace. On one occasion these Christians reported to the Consuls that a missionary had been murdered at Yachou, which afterwards turned out to be a canard. Chungking is peaceful, the receipts at the likin bureau being above the usual returns at this time of the year.—*N. C. Daily News* special telegrams.

THE YELLOW RIVER CHANGES ITS COURSE.

A memorial has been presented to the Diplomatic Body at Peking by the Protestant Missionaries, British, American, Swedish, and German, resident in Shantung and Honan Province, in conference assembled at Weihien (15-23 October 1898), in which, after referring to the loss of life, property, and money caused by the Yellow River flood, and the resulting destitution, the memorialists say:—

"But we would respectfully draw attention to the large questions connected with these outbreaks of the Yellow River. Their frequent recurrence; the many appeals made and so nobly responded to both by foreigners and natives; the great sums of money used by the Government for the relief of the suffering people; and the still more enormous sums constantly set aside by the Government for the repairing of damages and the attempt to conserve the river. We are so impressed by the gravity of these facts and the suffering of the people that we cannot but hope that Your Excellencies will be moved, if but for the sake of humanity, to do what is possible to urge upon the Chinese Government the necessity of trying new plans for controlling the waters of the Yellow River. The methods hitherto adopted have proved quite inadequate and are of doubtful utility. Your petitioners respectfully suggest that the Chinese Government be pressed to appoint a commission of foreign experts to make a full investigation and report on the best means of preventing these calamities and of utilising those waters, which we feel assured might thus cease to be an unmitigated evil and become a source of material prosperity. We have no technical knowledge at our disposal, but venture to suggest that a series of reservoirs or lakes among the mountains of south-west Shansi; the construction of one or more additional outlets or channels to provide for overflows; the partial straightening of some of bends in the present river; the utilising of old river beds in Honan, Kiangsu and Shantung; may help in the solution of a problem which is admittedly a difficult one.

"In conclusion we would point out that at present the Yellow River is practically valueless for commercial purposes. Only junks of light draught can navigate the river, and so, what should be a valuable natural highway is almost useless. A glance at the map will show how great its utility would be, if, under a proper system of conservation, it were made to subserve the interests of the country at large."

The Rev. H. D. Perler writes to the *N. C. Daily News* as follows:—

The appalling calamity of the Yellow River floods of the present year cannot be emphasised too strenuously. Only those who have been in the midst of the scenes presented can estimate the terrible devastation caused by the vagrant river. Whoever has been an eye-witness can best appreciate the terrible force of the stream which now for the third time has left its original bed, and has wandered freely over populous villages and plains. In the autumn of 1887 the river left its course west of Kaifengfu. The Empress Dowager determined that its wanderings should be restrained. At vast expense this was accomplished. It is now about two months since the river broke away on the south side and began to work its fearful havoc among the peasant villages of this province. I have travelled both across and down the course of the new streams, and it may be well to give, briefly, the testimony of an eye-witness. The great river broke its banks first on the north side at Yuchou, in the district of Tungchou. The waters from this break poured themselves along the low ground of the Teihhai river passing Wutingfu and Chaochua. The great road south crosses this stream at Yucheng. The waters here are fifty li broad, and frequently 12ft. deep. The stream of travel is scarcely interrupted, however, hundreds of small boats being supplied by the villagers who have no other source of subsistence. The villages on the north of the river have suffered far less, having been prepared by many previous experiences. But the autumn crops are well-nigh a total loss. The break in the south side begins about 60 li N.-E. of Chinanfu. Here the break is at least seven miles long, the whole course of the stream flowing through it upon the vast region eastward. On the 4th of October, I took a small house-

boat at Chinanfu, and travelled to the sea, S.E., a distance of 440 li. The main line of travel was the course of the canal built by Sheng Taotai. But the canal is practically obliterated. It seems likely that the Yellow River will henceforth make this canal its permanent course, reaching the sea at Yangchiaokou, one hundred li east of Tiehmenkuan. One meets the vast overflow about 70 li east of Chinanfu. From thence to the sea the destruction is continuous, with an ever broadening waste of waters. One crosses the main current of the stream many times, as it pours in a swift, deep tide, now to the south and again to the north. The banks of the original canal are forced through in scores, if not hundreds of places, and the sound of the rush of the flowing and falling waters, adds especial melancholy to the sight of destruction. The villagers have apparently fled, both north and south of the waters, everything being submerged. The flow of waters is 60 li broad soon after its start. Going towards the sea, one can scarce discern the edge of the stream, which finally broadens out over the once fertile plains to nearly one hundred li. It is a strange sight to see the large walled towns loom up from the surrounding waters, and to take in the view the wreck of hundreds of once prosperous villages. The overflow is in districts hitherto free from the devastation. On the narrow banks of the canal, for some 300 li, one sees only a few refugees. These have built neat sheds of a temporary structure. I saw scarcely 2,000 people on the whole trip. It is reported that a camp of 30,000 people is formed on the south side of the waters. It should be said that many of the refugees are prosperous farmers and gentry, as well as the poorer peasant people. Nine districts are nearly entirely flooded; where the people can go and what they can do to avoid famine, fever, and increasing sorrow is as yet unknown. The Government proposes to do everything possible to assist. If there are any who may be moved by this to give to any proposed Relief Fund they may have the assurance that since the Famine and Plague in India, no more fitting object of benevolence has been laid before those whose human sympathies may be newly aroused by such a tale of devastation and sorrow.

HONGKONG.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified as occurring in the colony last week.

There were 2,337 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week of whom 192 were Europeans.

The owner of a mat-shed at Wanchai was on 11th Nov. fined \$20 by Commander Hastings for neglecting to concrete the floor of his premises.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 13.7, and for the Chinese community, 19.1.

The stamp revenue last month amounted to \$26,932, being an increase of \$5,170 on the amount collected in the corresponding month last year.

The maximum temperature last month was 88.5, on the 19th, and the minimum 65.3, on the 28th, the mean for the month being 74.9. The rainfall amounted to 5.72 inches.

At the Magistracy on 17th Nov. Lui Lin Fat, master of the junk *Hop Li*, was fined \$50 for leaving his anchorage at Shauiwan without having first obtained a clearance.

At the Magistracy on 15th Nov. a boat-woman was fined \$50 for carrying passengers in her cargo boat without a license. She was fined \$25 the previous day for a similar offence.

The following telegram has been received by the Spanish Consul from the Governor-General at Iloilo:—"Beg clear vessels only for Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga, not for other ports."

For recklessly driving a truck in Eastern Street and injuring Chan Hong, of Lower Row, Fung Shan Chi and Wong Ping, of Second Street, were each fined \$5, or 14 days, at the Magistracy on 14th Nov. and also ordered to pay \$1 compensation.

Commander Hastings had 15 more men before him on Saturday charged with gambling. They had been arrested the previous evening by Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and a staff of men in San To lane, West Point. The two keepers of the house were each fined \$15 and the rest \$2 each.

A coolie named Mok San was charged at the Magistracy on 14th Nov. with assaulting P. C. Watt in the execution of his duty. The constable had arrested him as a rogue and a vagabond and defendant hit him on the lip. Sent to prison for 28 days.

A notification was issued by the Cable Companies on Saturday to the effect that telegraphic communication with the islands of Negros and Cebu is entirely interrupted. The wires in the island of Panay are also interrupted but telegrams for Iloilo are forwarded across the interrupted section by occasional steamers from Capiz.

Hans Nielson, of the *Tetartos*, and Hans Niolaisen, of the *Marie Jeben*, should have appeared at the Magistracy on 14th Nov. to answer a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner on Shauiwan Road on Saturday. They, however, did not appear, and their bail (\$10 each) was escheated.

Pending the completion of their new steamer at home Messrs. Apcar and Co. have chartered from the Asiatic Steamship Company the steamer *Koh J. Noor* to replace on the Calcutta, Straits, and Hongkong run the steamer *Knight Templar*, whose charter is about to expire.—*Singapore Free Press*.

H.M.S. *Barfleur* was taken alongside the dock at Kowloon on 15th Nov. for the purpose of having a new ten-inch gun placed in the fore barbette, and returned to her moorings in the man-of-war anchorage in the afternoon. Other preparations in view of the possible outbreak of hostilities are being pushed on with.

Commander Hastings had another batch of gamblers before him on 17th Nov. On the previous evening the police raided the house No. 3A, Quarry Bay, and found gambling going on. Ten men were arrested. The keeper of the house was fined \$10, or a month, and the rest \$1, or seven days, each.

Mr. Crombie, who has controlled the agency of the South British Insurance Co. in this colony for the last five years, has been appointed manager for the Far East of the Sun Fire Office of London, to reside at Shanghai, and Mr. Morrell has been appointed local manager of the South British Insurance Co. in his place.

A coolie was on Saturday, at the Magistracy, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing two bottles of whisky from the Pharmacy. John Newberry, an assistant, deposed to seeing prisoner go into the office the previous evening and put something into a box, on looking into which he saw the two bottles of whisky produced.

We regret to learn that a telegram has been received announcing the death of Mr. Julius Kramer, a partner in the firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. The sad event occurred at Heidelberg on the 11th inst. Mr. Kramer was for several years the resident partner of the firm in Hongkong and was much respected. He went home about two years ago. The flag at the German Club was flying at half-mast on Saturday.

The Queen's Road entrance of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been adorned by the addition of a pair of collapsible bronze gates of very elegant design. These gates, though distinctly ornamental, are intended for a useful purpose, as they will allow the breeze to sweep through the Bank all the afternoon after the establishment is closed to business, and so enable work to proceed in greater comfort in the heat of summer.

W. E. Cavanagh, described as a doctor, appeared before Commander Hastings on 16th Nov. charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in the shop of the Robinson Piano Company in Queen's Road Central. Mr. F. Stokes, book-keeper, who had laid the information, said that with his Worship's consent he should be pleased to withdraw the charge, as defendant had made ample apology to him. The charge was allowed to be withdrawn.

At the last meeting of Lodge St. John, 518, S.C., the following brethren were elected to office for the ensuing year:—R.W.M., Wor. Bro. J. Lohead; W.S.W., Wor. Bro. W. Robertson; W.J.W., Bro. J. Burgess; Treasurer, Bro. C. Parkson; Secretary, Bro. W. Muskett; S.D., Bro. J. Weill; J.D., Bro. J. McL. Farr; Organist, Bro. H. Terrie; Director of Cremonies, Bro. H. Jewitt; Stewards, Bro. W. Osborne and Bro. N. K. Davidson; I.G., Bro. W. Knight; Tyler, Bro. B. Jorus.

At the Magistracy on 11th Nov. Choi Sang a runner, and Leung Lang, a boatman, were each fined \$50 or two months for boarding the *Jason* without the consent of the master. Another runner named Li Sam was similarly dealt with for making fast to the *Jason* while the vessel was under way.

At a special sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace held in the Justices' Room at the Magistracy on 16th Nov. at noon Mr. Hursthouse applied on behalf of George Leitch for a publican's license to sell and retail intoxicating liquors at Nos. 148 and 150, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of the Stag Hotel. The application was granted. Commander Hastings, Acting Police Magistrate, presided, and Mr. C. W. Duggan was also present.

Eight men were before Commander Hastings on 11th Nov. for keeping a common gaming house at 81, Praya Central. Inspector Moffat visited the premises with Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and a party of police in plain clothes on the 28th ult. and found ample evidence of what the house was being used for. Mr. Ewens appeared for the defence, and Mr. Dennys for the prosecution. Mr. Ewens said that three of defendants—Lo Tsop, Luk Koi, and Chan Yat—pleaded guilty. They were each fined \$1,000, the rest being discharged.

On Saturday evening a concert in aid of the Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports fund was given in the Theatre Royal. Though several of the vocalists whose names appeared on the programme were absent, an enjoyable evening was spent, thanks chiefly to the exertions of Messrs. Ward and Williams, whose comic songs and duets were the feature of the evening. Mr. R. D. Thomas sang "Queen of my heart" and "The 7th Royal Fusiliers" and Mr. G. Simmers "The mighty deep." Instrumental solos were contributed by Messrs. A. D. Sharp (cornet), E. J. Rumbold (cello), and J. T. Clatworthy (banjo), and Mr. W. A. Allen contributed a humorous recitation, "My first and last appearance on any stage." The Band of the King's Own was in attendance and played several selections during the evening.

A Dane named Charles A. Johnson created a diversion at the Man at the Wheel public-house, Queen's Road West, on Tuesday night by dancing on the counter, striking the landlord, and otherwise misconducting himself. Mr. Gomes, the landlord, told Commander Hastings on 11th Nov. that defendant came into his bar half drunk. He made use of a lot of foul language, jumped on to the counter, and took an accordion from the barmaid. When the landlord told him to come down he jumped down and struck him with his fist. Defendant was not served with drink. He did not call for any. Complainant sent for the police, but defendant left before they came. R. Hamilton, the pianist, corroborated, and added that defendant also struck him, and returned in about half-an-hour with two constables, saying that he had lost his watch. P. C. Noble said that in consequence of a complaint made by defendant he accompanied him back to the Man at the Wheel, where he was given into custody by the landlord. Defendant was fined \$15, or six weeks.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a shop coolie named Mui Hong was charged with assaulting Lai Chik Lai, a hawker 14 years old, of Lower Lascar Row. Complainant said that on Friday afternoon he went to defendant's shop at 345, Queen's Road Central, to buy some oil, taking a bottle with him. He paid 15 cents to defendant. The latter wanted 16 and snatched the bottle from him and hit him on the right side of the head. Complainant's head was bound up and his right shoulder was drenched with blood. An Indian constable said he saw the assault committed and arrested defendant. Inspector Gillies, who was in the charge room when complainant and defendant were brought in, said the cut was certainly not a clear cut with a knife. Defendant said nothing then about a knife having been used. Defendant now informed the Magistrate that complainant drew a knife and tried to stab him. He caught hold of his hand and he cut himself. Mui Chung, accountant at 345, Queen's Road Central, corroborated and was fined \$25, or six weeks, for lying, the other man being sentenced to 42 days and also ordered to pay \$10 compensation, or a month.

At a regular meeting of the Ararat Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, attached to the Eothen Lodge of Mark Masons, No. 264, E.C., held on the 10th instant, B.C. Wor. Bro. J. Bryant was duly installed into the chair of C.N. for the ensuing year, the installation ceremony being performed by P.C. Wor. Bro. G. B. Jordan assisted by P.C. Wor. Bro. W. C. H. Hastings and P.C. Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin. Wor. Bro. Bryant, C.N., then appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—J.P.C., Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin; S.P.C., Wor. Bro. W. C. H. Hastings; Scribe, Bro. Jas. Lohead; Treasurer, Bro. J. R. Grimble; S.D., Bro. A. G. Dymond; J.D., Bro. C. W. Spriggs; D.C., Bro. W. H. Woolley; Guardian, Bro. J. A. Wheal; Warder, Bro. J. Maxwell.

Another inmate of Victoria Gaol made a bid for freedom on 11th Nov. At about seven o'clock in the morning it was discovered that a Chinaman who was undergoing three months' imprisonment was missing. A search which was at once instituted disclosed the fact that prisoner had climbed over the west wall. He had evidently cut himself with the glass with which the wall is surmounted, for there was a considerable quantity of blood about. Warder Hughes traced the man to a house in Stanton street. The occupant denied any knowledge of the fugitive, but the warder insisted on entering and soon found his man hiding behind a bundle of straw. He was taken to the Police Station, together with his secreter, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the other man being sentenced to 42 day's hard labour for his share in the business. Prisoner had cut his feet so badly on the glass that he had to be carried into the court in a chair.

The Portuguese sergeant José, who had been arrested at the instigation of the Governor of Macao for desertion and larceny, was again brought before Commander Hastings at the Magistracy on 11th Nov. Mr. J. J. Leiria, from the Portuguese Consulate, produced the warrant issued by the Governor of Macao, and also read over to prisoner the depositions taken at Macao. The Magistrate being of opinion that there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to establish the criminality of the fugitive, who indeed pleaded guilty, committed him to gaol, there to await the order of the Governor in Council, and informed the fugitive that a period of 15 days would be allowed him to appeal to the Supreme Court if he shall think fit, under section 7 of the Macao Extradition Ordinance, 1881, or to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Prisoner said he had no intention of appealing, and would be glad if the Magistrate would allow him to be taken to Macao that day. This, however, Commander Hastings said he could not do.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	10,500,807	11,611,617
Foochow	11,636,074	11,653,954
Amoy	524,811	594,759
Canton	8,952,153	4,919,452
	26,618,845	28,778,782

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Shanghai	10,894,803	16,287,615
Amoy	7,549,648	10,729,432
Foochow	5,876,852	6,771,076
	24,321,303	23,788,123

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,676,902	19,375,665

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Yokohama	21,035,716	23,351,959
Kobe	12,166,816	14,322,202
	33,202,532	27,674,161

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 12th November.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—The Home markets keep firm; Blue Elephants are quoted from London at 10/0 and Gold Killings from Lyons at Fcs. 27.75. Raw Silk.—There has been more doing this week, but buying has not been very general and prices are steady; settlements of Tsatlees amount to about 600 bales, and some 100 bales each of Hangehow and Woosiehs have changed hands. Yellow Silk.—A small business doing. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, November 5th to 11th, are: 924 bales White, 134 bales Yellow, and 199 bales Wild Silks. Re-reels and Filatures.—A settlement of Hand Filatures for America, Mars Chop Croisee, is reported; Steam Filatures are still neglected, counter-offers are said to have come back from America, but on a very low basis. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,440 bales to the Continent, 862 bales to America, and 61 bales to England. Wild Silk.—About 50 bales have been settled as per quotations below. Waste Silk.—Hardly anything doing, about 100 piculs Curles 1 have been settled at Tls. 49.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99 bales.	1897-9. bales.
Shanghai	82,020	30,358
Canton	17,297	13,984
Yokohama	8,777	9,288
	58,994	53,630

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99 bales.	1897-98 bales.
Shanghai	3,109	5,801
Canton	6,329	6,953
Yokohama	7,614	13,003
	17,052	25,757

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—The weakness continues and prices are again lower. Quotations for Formosa are \$47.00 to \$47.50. Sales, 200 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—A further fall in prices has to be reported. Quotations are:—Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$7.75 to 7.80 per pel. do. " 2, White... 7.35 to 7.40 " Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 5.05 to 5.10 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.90 to 4.95 " Swatow, No. 1, White... 7.55 to 7.60 " do. " 1, White... 7.25 to 7.30 " Swatow, No. 1, Brown... 4.80 to 4.85 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.75 to 4.80 " Foochow Sugar Candy... 11.00 to 11.05 " Shekloong " 10.00 to 10.05 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Canton*, sailed on the 5th November. For Manchester:—75 bales waste silk. For London and/or Manchester:—110 bales waste silk. For London:—2 cases cigars from Manila, 25 rolls mats, 5 cases feathers, 3 cases silk piece goods, 75 cases blackwoodware, 162 cases Chinaware, 1 case curios and effects, 10 cases cigars, 23 bales canes, 115 bales feathers, 250 casks preserves, 7 packages sundries, and 100 packages, 5,819 boxes, 199 ½-chests tea.

Per steamer *Babelsberg*, sailed on the 9th November. For Havre:—6 cases hats, 10 bales goatskin rugs, 11 cases merchandise, 13 bales cowhides, 26 bales human hair, 32 bales hemp, 55 cases tea, and 170 bales canes. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—7 casks egg yolk, 10 bales human hair, 13 cases ylang ylang, and 1,260 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—10 boxes essential oil, 20 casks preserves, 50 cases staranised, 70 cases bristles, and 130 cases preserves. For Rotterdam:—500 bales broken cassia. For Antwerp and/or Rotterdam:—32 bales hemp. For Hamburg:—2 cases silk, 3 cases China ink, 4 cases curios, 6 cases sundries, 11 cases blackwoodware, 15 cases Chinaware, 20 bales galangal, 30 rolls matting, 70 boxes essential oil, 76 cases bristles, 90 cases fans, 200 packages firecrackers, 237 bales feathers, 250 boxes cassia lignea, and 303 bales canes. For Lisbon:—50 cases Chinaware.

Per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 12th November. For London:—112 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk, 17 cases silk piece goods, and 20 boxes bristles. For France:—422 bales raw silk, 11 boxes silk piece goods, and 79 packages tea from Foochow. For Milan:—20 bales raw silk.

Per Amer. ship, *Paul Revere*, sailed on the 15th November. For New York:—10 packages canes, 50 cases paper, 150 cases joss sticks, 155 packages rattan furniture, 225 rolls matting, 360 bales rattanore, 506 bales hemp, 1,000 bales broken cassia, 1,284 packages common crackers, 2,400 cases fans, and 5,000 packages firecrackers.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Bengal.—The market has ruled dull during the past week and prices have declined. New Patna closing at \$787½ and New Benares at \$792½.

Malwa.—There has been very little doing during the interval and prices are easy, the following being the latest quotations:—

New	\$750 with all nice 1½ to 2½ catty
Old (2½ yrs.)	\$770 " " 0 to 1 "
" (4/6 ")	\$800 " " 0 to 1 "
" (7/8 ")	\$830 " " 0 to 1 "

Persian.—The market has ruled steady. Oily drug continues to be quoted at \$5.00 to \$6.50, and Papper-wrapped at \$6.40 to \$7.20 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	1,901 chests
New Benares	282 "
Old Benares	24 "
Malwa	750 "
Persian	481 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1898.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 12	795	—	795	—	750	—
Nov. 13	795	—	795	—	750	—
Nov. 14	792½	—	795	—	750	—
Nov. 15	792½	—	795	—	750	—
Nov. 16	792½	—	795	—	750	—
Nov. 17	792½	—	795	—	750	—
Nov. 18	787½	—	792½	—	750	—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—The market continues firm and prices are still advancing. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.35 to 2.40
" Round, good quality	2.45 to 2.50
" Long	2.70 to 2.75
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 1	2.55 to 2.60
" Garden, " No. 1	2.85 to 2.90
" White	3.60 to 3.65
" Fine Cargo	3.75 to 3.80

COALS.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Market steady. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$19.00 to 20.00 ex ship, nominal
Australian	10.00 to 10.50 ex ship, "
Milki Lump } and Small }	9.00 to 10.00 nominal
Moji Lump	8.00 to 9.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double screened	11.00 to 11.50 ex Godown
Hongay Lump	8.00 to 8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust	5.15 to —
Briquettes	10.00 to —

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 6 at \$70, 150 bales No. 8 at \$74 to \$75.50, 1,300 bales No. 10 at \$67 to \$80, 200 bales No. 12 at \$77 to \$83, 100 bales No. 16 at \$53 to \$86.50, 950 bales No. 20 at \$50 to \$87. Grey Shirtings.—600 pieces 8½ lbs. B. Joss No. 1 at \$2.92½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 M n at \$3.30. White Shirtings.—250 pieces Blue Dragon at \$4.95, 250 pieces 3 at \$3.52½, 200 pieces X 8 at \$4.32½. T-Cloths.—750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.30, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.72½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. X M at \$2.35, 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.30, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Gold Dragon at \$2.80, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. X X at \$2.97½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.72½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Red

Stag at \$2.72, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V V at \$2.92. Drills—150 pieces 14 lbs. No. 250 at \$3.50, 300 pieces 14 lbs. No. 250 at \$3.50.

COTTON YARN.		per bale	
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	62.00	to	96.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	99.00	to	106.00
" 22 to 24.....	100.00	to	107.00
" 28 to 32.....	112.00	to	118.00
" 38 to 42.....	121.00	to	128.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.		per piece	
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	1.70	to	1.80
7lbs.....	1.92	to	2.00
8.4 lbs.....	2.30	to	3.05
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.20	to	4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.30	to	2.50
53 to 60 ..	2.70	to	3.35
64 to 66 ..	3.45	to	4.30
Fine	4.30	to	7.00
Book-folds.....	3.70	to	5.60
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ..	0.64	to	1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.....	1.52	to	1.72
7lbs. (32 ..)	1.85	to	2.10
6lbs. (32 ..) Mexs.....	1.62	to	1.82
7lbs. (32 ..)	2.05	to	2.75
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.).....	2.35	to	3.20
Drills, English—40 yds. 13 1/2 to 14lbs.....	3.65	to	5.05

FANCY COTTONS		per yard	
Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8lbs.....	1.50	to	4.85
Brocades—Dyed	3.00	to	5.00
Damasks	0.12	to	0.16
Chintzes—Assorted	3.08	to	0.14
Velvets—Black. 22 in.....	0.20	to	0.45
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.17	to	0.18
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.45	to	0.90

WOOLLENS		per yard	
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.60	to	1.40
German	1.15	to	1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25	to	5.25
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.30	to	8.25
Assorted	6.40	to	8.31
Camlets—Assorted	12.25	to	31.50
Lastings—30 yds., 8 1/2 inches, Assorted.....	10.00	to	20.00
Orleans—Plain	7.00	to	8.50
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.....	3.50	to	14.00

METALS		per picul	
Iron—Nail Rod	3.90	to	—
Square, Flat Round Bar ..	4.10	to	—
Swedish Bar	6.00	to	—
Small Round Rod	4.45	to	—
Hoop 5/8 to 1 1/2 in.....	5.60	to	—
Wire 15/25	9.00	to	—
Old Wire Rope	1.50	to	2.50
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop ..	8.65	to	—
Australian	8.60	to	—
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.....	33.00	to	—
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.....	32.50	to	—
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.....	32.00	to	—
Composition Nails	46.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	33.00	to	—
Tiles	33.50	to	—

SHANGHAI, 12th November.—(From Messrs Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.) Business in Manchester goods has commenced in earnest now, the past week being a busy one for Importers. It is not an easy matter to estimate even approximately the extent of the business, but it must amount to something very considerable. And it does not seem to have been so much in fresh indents as in the placing of goods that the Import houses had bought previously, in anticipation of the demand now setting in. A good many will doubtless be here long before they are wanted, and will have to bear a certain amount of expense for interest and storage, but the prices at which they were bought will be quite able to stand that, in fact those who were in a position to buy early in the season must be doing very well with their goods. All classes of Grey and white Shirtings appear to have participated in the deal, but few particulars have come to light, those that have showing generally a slight advance in prices. Would-be Indentors at present are finding it very difficult to obtain the goods they want for delivery within reasonable time manufacturers both in Lancashire and the States being well engaged forward. Some further business has been done with the latter during the interval for late delivery, but only to a comparatively small extent. There is a little better enquiry for the North, the buying having been left until rather too late this

year, so there ought to be a continuance of the present briskness for the next week or two. Telegrams from Newchwang say the river there will be navigable only until the 22nd instant; there is therefore not much more time for steamers to load here. There is rather a rush for space at the last moment and it seems doubtful if the three steamers it is at present intended to dispatch will be able to carry all the cargo offering. With an eye to the main chance freights have been raised 20 per cent. One feature of the week has been the large amount of sterling bills settled forward. This is supposed to be, to a great extent, to cover American goods that have been resold by indentors to the native merchants. Yarns continue in good request, but business in Local Spinnings has necessarily been curtailed this week.

METALS, 14th November.—(From Messrs. Alex Bielfeld & Co.'s Circular)—In Metals, as will be seen by the transactions noted below, there has been more activity, prices realised both by private contract and at auction being such as to induce business. From the numerous enquiries made we feel confident that considerable business has been done beyond what is reported, and this we hope to be able to lay before our readers later on. A small shipment of Hanyang Pig Iron was offered by auction but withdrawn, owing to the highest bid, Tls. 19.00, not reaching the limit placed on it. The truth seems to be that the stock of Pig Iron of all kinds in hand is quite sufficient to meet all requirements for some time to come. The following is the business reported:—50 tons Steel Plate Cuttings, tests pieces Tls. 2.10 per picul, 100 tons Boiler Tubes 90s. to 92s., c.i.f.; 250 tons Cobbles 109s. to 110s., c.i.f., 150 tons Horse-shoes London 84s., 100 tons American Pig Iron Tls. 20.00, 350 tons Goffins and Sohair Nailrods Tls. 2.75 to Tls. 2.90, 200 tons Bar Iron Tls. 2.65 to 2.75.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—A fair amount of general business has been put through during the week at rates ruling from steady to strong.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands in small lots at 225, 227 and 228 per cent. prem., closing firmer at \$229 on time. A fair number of shares have been placed at \$237 and \$238 for February and sales are reported at \$234 for January and \$232 for December. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—The market has ruled strong and shows an all-round improvement except in the northern insurances, which remain unchanged. China Traders have changed hands at \$61 and \$62, Cantons at \$142 cash, and at \$144 for 30th January. Unions have found buyers at \$230, and are still enquired for at that rate. Straits have been negotiated at \$7. The northern insurances continue neglected and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have advanced to \$325 with sales and buyers and China Fires have been negotiated at the reduced rate of \$85. Both stocks close with buyers, and China Fires have been neglected at the reduced rate of \$85. Both stocks close with buyers, of the former at \$325 and of the latter at \$86 1/2.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao after small sales at \$27 were done at \$26 1/2 but a further demand at that rate remains unsatisfied. Indos have changed hands at \$60 and \$59, closing with sellers at the latter rate. Douglasses continue quiet at \$53 1/2 sellers and no sales to report. China Manillas have ruled steady with sales at quotations, and China Mutuals preference and fully paid ordinary are still enquired for without bringing such shares.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled quiet with small sales at quotations. Balmorals continue neglected. Olivers B have been negotiated in fair lots at \$5, Jebebus at \$4 and \$3.90 and Raubs in small lots at \$38. Great Easterns have advanced considerably, a good many shares having changed hands at rates between \$5 and \$8.60, market closing steady at \$8.30.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have found small buyers at \$166 and \$167, market closing with buyers at \$163. Luzons have been done at \$46.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue more or less neglected but steady at quotation. Kowloon Wharves are still enquired for at \$70, and

small sales have been effected at that and at \$71 for December delivery. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue firm and sales have been effected at \$76 cash and delivery 30th instant. Hotels have advanced to \$62 with sales and buyers after small sales at \$59, \$60, and \$61. West Points unchanged and without business. Humphreys Estates have been negotiated at \$8.50, \$8.60, and \$8.75.

COTTONS.—Rates in Shanghai have improved but there is no local business to report. Hongkong Cottons are enquired for in a small way at \$50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Star Ferries have found buyers at \$9.50. Green Islands at \$28 and \$16 1/2 (old and new), Watsons at \$12.75, Gas Co. at \$26, and Fenwicks at \$30. Electric, in consequence of negotiations by the Gas Co. for a purchase of the concern, have boomed to \$1 1/4 after a good business at \$9 1/2, \$10, \$10 1/2, and \$11. Nothing further to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	229 % prem—
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£4	£1, buyers
Do. deferred...	£1	£5.5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$17
Founders Shares...	£8	\$17
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$8
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$10.25, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$168, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 75, sales & b.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 85, buyers
Laou Kung Mow ..	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soychce	Tls. 500	Tls. 450
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 52 1/2
Hongkong	\$70	\$50, buyers
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$5	\$5
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$30, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$28
Do. New Issue	\$5	\$16 1/2, sales
H. & China Bakery ..	\$50	\$33
Hongkong & C. Gas ..	£10	\$126
Hongkong Electric ..	\$10	\$11 1/2, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ..	\$100	\$115 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$62, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$112, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$70, sales
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$170, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	258 p. ct. prem.—
Insurances—		
Canton.....	\$50	\$142 1/2, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$86 1/2, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$62, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325, buyers
North-China	£25	Tls. 180
Straits	\$20	\$7 1/2, sellers
Union	\$50	\$232 1/2, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$120, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$76
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$8.60, sal. & buyers
Kowloon Land & B....	\$30	\$17 1/2, buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$20
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$46, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fce. 500	\$100, sellers
Great E. & C'donian	\$5	\$5.30, buyers
Jebebu	\$5	\$3.90, sellers
New Balmoral	\$1	30 cts.
Do. Preference ...	\$1	60 cts.
Oliver's Mines, A....	\$5	\$3, sellers
Do. B....	\$2 1/2	\$5.30
Punjom	\$5	\$6.25, sal. & buyers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.50, sales
Raubs	14s. 10d.	\$37 1/2
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$14, sales
Steamship Coy.—		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$60, buyers
China Mutual Ord...	£10	£9.10s, buyers
Do. Preference ...	£10	£5 10s, buyers
Do. Do.	£5	£3, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$53 1/2, sellers
H. Canton and M....	\$15	\$26 1/2, buyers
Indo-China S. N.....	£10	\$59, sellers
Star Ferry	\$7 1/2	\$9.50, sal. & buyers
Tebrau Planting Co. ...	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$2 1/2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$3	\$1.40, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Wareh's Co.	\$37 1/2	\$41
Watson & Co., A. S....	\$10	\$13, buyers

J. V. Y. VERNON, broker.

SHANGHAI, 14th November.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.—There has been a marked improvement in the share market since our last report. In consequence, perhaps, of the Annual Report of the American International Cotton Manufacturing Co. just issued, the Company's shares have been in brisk demand for the past few days and their price has been steadily rising. The Directors report a slight loss, which is accountable to the disorganised state of the Yarn business during the past few months, and regret that the favourable conditions with which they started the year have not continued. The demand for this Mill's stocks has doubtless influenced the prices of the other Cotton Mill stocks of the place, which have also improved considerably during the past few days. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have changed hands here at 220 per cent. premium. Marine Insurance.—China Traders' shares have been done at \$58.75. Fire Insurance.—No local business in these stocks is reported. Shipping.—No business reported. Sugars.—China Sugars.—A sale to Hongkong at \$166 has been put through. Luzon Sugars.—Quotations are unchanged. Mining.—Punjoms sold in Hongkong and are offering at \$6.25, and Raubs are in demand there at \$36.75. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—A sale of Boyd & Co. shares took place at Tls. 185 cash, and of Farnham & Co.'s shares at Tls. 165 cash. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have been sold at Tls. 87 and Tls. 88. Industrial.—International Cotton shares have been in strong demand. Cash sales have taken place at Tls. 80 and the last transaction raised the rate to Tls. 85, at which figure the market closes. The following time sales are reported:—Tls. 85 for 30th inst., Tls. 84 for 31st December, 1898, and Tls. 90, Tls. 91 and Tls. 92 for 31st March, 1899. Laou Kung Mow Cotton shares are quoted at Tls. 80. Time sales for March were put through at Tls. 86 and Tls. 87. Ewo Cotton Mill shares are now in demand at Tls. 75. Old Ice Co. shares were done at Tls. 90, while New Ice Co. shares are in strong demand at current rate, Tls. 26. Shanghai Rice Mill shares have been done at Tls. 27 and are wanted. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Langkut Tobacco shares have been in demand during the week. In the early part of it business was put through at Tls. 120, but a favourable telegram received on the 10th inst. brought the price to Tls. 130, at which the market closes. The quotation for Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares stands at Tls. 64. A sale of Hall & Holtz stock took place at \$38.50. Debentures.—The following business took place:—Municipal 1894 6 per cent at Tls. 101, Shanghai Waterworks 6 per cent at Tls. 100, Shanghai Land Investment 6 per cent at Tls. 100, all plus accrued interest as usual.

Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$395.00.
Bank of China and Japan, defd.—£55.5.0
Do. ordinary.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$17.00.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—50.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 55.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 80.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 450.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, &C.

Royd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.00.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$71.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$447.50
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 165.50.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 82.00.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 120.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$128.00.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$90.00.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$58.75.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$314.50.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 180.00.
Strits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$7.50.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$210.
Yangsze Insurance Assn., Ltd.—\$130.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$75.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$81.
Shanghai Land Invest Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 88.00.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.00.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.60.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$30.35.
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.25.

SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—Tls. 70.00.
Do. ordinary, 25 paid.—Tls. 23.00.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 145.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50.00

Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$27.50.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 44.00.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 165.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 195.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$167.00.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$45.00.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 65.00.
Central Store, Ltd.—\$10.00.
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 51.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$38.00.
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$60.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 31.00.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 210.00.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 60. 0.
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—Tls. 26.00.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 90.00.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 130.00.
Do. New Issue.—Nominal.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 27.00.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 64.00.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 100.00.
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$12.25.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 18th November.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 $\frac{5}{8}$
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 $\frac{5}{8}$
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/11 $\frac{7}{8}$
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11 $\frac{9}{8}$
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/11 $\frac{9}{8}$
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/11 $\frac{5}{8}$

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.46
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.50 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON GERMANY.—

On demand 1.98 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 60 days' sight 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand 146 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand 146 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Private, 30 days' sight 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % pm.

ON MANILA.—

On demand 2 % pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand 1 % pm.

SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate 10.13

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 53.25

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 12th November (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—A more or less inactive market is all we have to report, as regards events in our homeward freight market during the past two weeks, in fact a continuance of what we have experienced for sometime past. Rates remain unchanged. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltimore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Konigsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate,

as per Conference circular. Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 19s. New York via Pacific, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold cents per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton strawbraid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea. Boston, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea. Philadelphia, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea. Const. rates.—Mojito to Shanghai \$1.50 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.50 per ton coal; Newchwang to Kobe little doing; Newchwang to Swatow 30 cents; Newchwang to Cai ton 30 cents; Wuhu to Canton closed.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Java (str.), Bengal (str.), Bingo Maru (str.), Surpedon (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Bayern (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Bingo Maru (str.), Caledonien (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Doric (str.), China (str.), Nippon Maru (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—Victoria (str.).
FOR TACOMA.—Victoria (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—Braemar (str.), B. F. Packard, Glenlyle (str.), Eidsvold (str.), Reuce (str.), Glenartney (str.), Drumellian.
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Stolberg (str.), Savoia (str.), Konigsberg (str.), Bamberg (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIA.—Chingtu (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

November—

ARRIVALS.

11, Fukui Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
12, Knight Templar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
12, Konigsberg, German str., from Hamburg.
12, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.
12, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
12, Hansa, German str., from Cebu.
12, Australian, British str., from Kobe.
12, Cheangchev, British str., from Straits.
12, Lolani, Hawaiian bark, from Honolulu.
12, Prosper, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
12, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.
13, Leongmoon, German str., from Canton.
13, Progress, German str., from Canton.
13, Terrier, Norwegian str., from Canton.
13, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
13, Marq. Bacquehem, Aust. str., from Trieste.
13, Chw'nsan, British str., from Saigon.
13, Denteros, German str., from Hongay.
13, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
13, Marie Jebson, German str., from Java.
13, Tetartos, German str., from Java.
13, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
13, Sullberg, German str., from Chefoo.
14, Fausang, British str., from Sourabaya.
14, Bittern, British bark, from Fremantle.
14, Canton, British str., from Newchwang.
14, Martha, German str., from Moji.
14, Shanghai, British str., from Lonnon.
14, Swatow, German str., from Ningpo.
14, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., from Shanghai.
15, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., from Antwerp.
15, Brindisi, British str., from Bombay.
15, Bayern, German str., from Bremen.
15, Whampoa, British str., from Canton.
15, Hector, British str., from Liverpool.
15, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
15, Kong Beng, British str., from Tamsui.
15, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
15, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notau.
15, Picciola, German str., from Canton.
15, Ebani, British str., from Moji.
15, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
15, Rush2n, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
15, John Sanderson, Brit. str., from Yokohama.
15, Moravia, Austrian str., from Yokohama.
15, Priam, British str., from Glasgow.
15, Hsiping, Chinese str., from Canton.
16, Stolberg, German str., from Kobe.
16, Petrarch, German str., from Sourabaya.
16, Renalder, British str., from Moji.
16, America Maru, Japanese str., from London.

16, Nanyo Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 16, Thalcs, British str., from Foochow.
 16, Hailan, French str., from Haiphong.
 17, Glenavon, British str., from London.
 17, Airlie, British str., from Sydney.
 17, China, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
 17, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 17, Caledonien, French str., from Shanghai.
 17, Ariel, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 17, Bamberg, German str., from Hamburg.
 18, Pyrrhus, British str., from Kobe.
 18, Dagmar, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 18, Nanyang, German str., from Taiwanfoo.
 18, Phra C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.
 18, Elae, German str., from Haiphong.

November— DEPARTURES.

12, Ballarat, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Peiyang, German str., for Yokohama.
 12, Columbia, British str., for Portland.
 12, Chusan, British str., for Europe.
 12, China, German str., for Saigon.
 12, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 12, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 12, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
 12, Hinsang, British str., for Singapore.
 12, Konoura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 12, Rosetta, British str., for Yokohama.
 12, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 13, Ariel, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 13, Jason, British str., for Amoy.
 13, Hamun, British str., for Swatow.
 13, Hoihow, French str., for Hoihow.
 13, Siam, Danish str., for Port Arthur.
 13, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.
 14, Michael Jansen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 14, Chunsang, British str., for Yokohama.
 14, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Sullberg, German str., for Canton.
 15, Trym, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
 15, Konigsberg, German str., for Yokohama.
 15, Swatow, German str., for Canton.
 15, Andalusia, German str., for Hamburg.
 15, Canton, British str., for Canton.
 15, Paul Revere, Amr. ship, for New York.
 15, Marq. Baequehem, Aust. str., for Shanghai.
 15, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 15, Progress, German str., for Tamsui.
 15, Propontis, British str., for Singapore.
 15, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
 15, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 16, Prosper, Norw. str., for Hongay.
 16, Zweena, British str., for Amoy.
 16, Shanghai, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Bayern, German str., for Shanghai.
 16, Hohenzollern, German str., for Yokohama.
 16, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 16, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 16, Terrier, Norw. str., for Nagasaki.
 16, Priam, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Hector, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Santa Cruz, Amr. sch., for Yap.
 17, Candia, British str., for London.
 17, John Sanderson, British str., for New York.
 17, Moravia, Austrian str., for Bombay.
 17, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.
 17, Hsiping, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
 17, Oxus, British str., for Manila.
 17, Thalcs, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Australian, British str., for Australia.
 18, Martha, German str., for Cebu.
 18, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Foochow.
 18, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 18, Stolberg, German str., for Hamburg.
 18, Knight Templar, British str., for Calcutta.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ballarat*, from Hongkong from London, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Poulter, Miss Greer, Miss Forge, Miss J. A. Forge, Miss Burton, Rev. and Mrs. Fraze, Capt. Lee, and The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Hoare, 3 children and infants; from Marseilles, Misses Chambers, Jones, Montford, and Ezekiel; from Gibraltar, Dr. Farra; from Bombay, Lieut. Colville, R.A.; from Singapore, Mr. Antonio Soriano; For Shanghai from London, Misses Anjon, Pope, Frewer, Clayton, Lloyd, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Leggett, Rev. and Mrs. Wigham and 2 children, Miss Kilgour, Mr. Harrold, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Misses Kirkpatrick (4), Dr. and Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Rowbottom and child, Misses Lambert and Wells, Mr. Pfüger, and Rev. Walker; from Marseilles, Mr. E. Cousins, Sir John Lister

Kaye; from Melbourne, Mr. Mulligan; from Colombo, General and Mrs. Nicholson, and Mr. Geddes; from Singapore, Mr. N. G. Maitland. For Yokohama from London, Captain and Miss Grant; from Bombay, Mr. Tudball; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton.

Per *Knight Templar*, from Calcutta, &c., Messrs. Terrence, Arjane, and Moonshee and 494 Chinese.

Per *Australian*, from Kobe, &c., Miss MacKinnon, Miss Adams, and Mr. Inglis.

Per *Iolani*, from Honolulu, Messrs. Hamilton and Backley.

Per *Shanghai*, from London for Hongkong, Miss Rowcroft, Miss Stopani, Mrs. Reece and child, Mrs. Franklin, Lieut. Carr, R.N., Surgeon Keith, R.N.; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Turner. For Shanghai from London, Lieut. Watson, R.N., Surgeon Mathew, R.N., Rev. A. J. Walker. For Kobe from London, Mrs. Stephenson.

Per *Brindisi*, from Bombay, Mrs. E. Mariam and child.

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, &c., for Hongkong, Lieut. Alexander, R.N., Messrs. Jullman, Tang Tai Jon, Ross, and Collins; for Canton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parry.

Per *Bayern*, from Bremen, Messrs. W. Albers, T. W. Einstman, B. Plaschke, Misses M. Brouwer, Bell, McEwen, Heermann, Mrs. Linken-Wilson and family, Mrs. Brook Pigot and child, Miss K. L. E. Myers, Mr. John Young, Capt. Hendley, Messrs. E. Boeck, O. Labinsky, W. Lustchewig, R. Zimmerling, W. Mairvald, F. Brandt, W. Kuhne, E. Grüneberg, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Edwards and child, Mr. Hagen and family, Mr. Collins and family, Misses Grossmann and Paulsen, Mrs. Ipland.

Per *Hakata Maru*, from Antwerp, &c., for Hongkong, Lieut. P. G. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Wookey, Master and Miss Wookey, Messrs. J. M. McDonald and W. Noble, Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Miss N. D. Hills, Sister Nora, Miss Nevile, Miss Unwin, Nurse Beckley; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburne, Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Master E. Okura, Messrs. K. Uyeno, H. Ouyero, E. Carrere, J. Peyraule, C. Marsh, and Mrs. Savorey.

Per *John Sanderson*, from Yokohama, Capt. Gissing for New York.

Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai, Messrs. S. J. Blinman, Wing Ching Ping, J. Jansen, and G. Rasmussen.

Per *Chelydra*, from Singapore, &c., Captain Todd, Messrs. Dodd, Brown, and Lew Dom, and 267 Chinese.

Per *Glenavon*, from London, &c., Messrs. Jones, Sheward, Reynolds, and Miss Stevenson.

Per *Airlie*, from Sydney, &c., Mr. Justice Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. De Burgh Persse, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Miss Mort, Miss Mann, Miss Nicholson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Giblin and infant, Messrs. H. A. Molla, Donaghy, Lieut E. E. D. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, &c., Messrs. J. Andrew, H. W. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Astheimer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Little, Mr. Wm. Astheimer, Jr., Messrs. Geo. C. McClure, J. Buse, G. H. Medhurst, Mrs. W. Braunersreuther, Messrs. J. W. Slater, H. S. Bevan, R. H. Smart, Mrs. J. W. Bolles and infant, Mr. H. C. Sparrow, Mrs. Beatty and 2 children, Prof. H. W. Vaughan, Mrs. E. B. Bolton, Miss A. Williams, Miss Bolton, Messrs. R. H. Wood, D. C. Campbell, Charles Davis, J. Goosman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Welsh, and the Misses Welsh (4).

Per *Nanyang*, from Taiwanfoo, &c., Rev. Ney, and Mr. Grainger.

Per *Pyrrhus*, from Kobe, Lieut. R. Isaacke, Messrs. Banks and Morgan.

DEPARTED.

Per *Melbourne*, from Hongkong for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. de Souza and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Portaria, Mrs. A. R. R. Souza and child, Mrs. L. G. d'Azevedo and three children, Mrs. Davis, Miss Santos, Rev. Robert, Messrs. V. F. Senna, R. Ahrens, E. Meeli and L. Crosignani; for Nagasaki, Rev. Cardillac; for Kobe, Messrs. C. Montorio, G. Grimble and son, and H. M. Bain; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. F. Riviro, Messrs. Mahitani and Hathiraman.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. R. Gutierrez, Miss Brown, and Mr. O. G.

Roberts; for Bombay, Mr. N. D. Ollia, Count de Senna Fernandes, Mrs. S. A. Joseph, Miss M. Joseph, and Master F. Joseph; for Port Said, Messrs. D. H. Wells and W. D. Riter; for Marseilles, Revs. Jose del Olmo, M. del Olmo, A. Majuelo, F. Accreola, T. Calonye, S. Paramo, F. M. Avila, F. Machuca, A. Redondo, A. S. de Fejada, and U. Cidat; for Brindisi, Mr. F. Ruffo, and Miss Nisbeth; for London via Marseilles, Mr. Herbert Smith; for London, Mr. C. Calkoen, Lieut. Z. Marsh, R.N.R., and Captain Cruikshank. From Shanghai for Singapore, Mr. C. D. V. Campbell; for Colombo, Miss Sherman; for Sydney, Mr. F. W. Styar, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Taylor, and Mr. John Cooper; for Marseilles, General N. Neprojniff; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Green and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Messrs. C. P. Honsin, Steer, Hall, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mossop, Messrs. R. Frater, H. Frost, and G. Pastorelli. From Yokohama for Singapore, Mr. F. A. Pellow; for Venice, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ordway; for London, Capt. Blyth, Misses Blyth (2), and Mr. W. H. Cook.

Per *Ballarat*, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Messrs. Chas. E. Richardson, W. O. Rowe, Chas. Larn, H. F. Meyerink, and C. H. Allen.

Per *Rosetta*, for Kobe from London, Mr. Brushfield; from Hongkong, Capt. Kingsmill, R.N., and Lieut. W. Forbes, R.N.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. E. Wildman, Miss Ada D. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Nicholas, Mrs. D. D. Van Valzah, Miss M. M. Kuhns, Mrs. C. Grandon, Messrs. Herbert Price, Ed. P. Cadwell, F. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rampendahl and infant, Messrs. W. E. Torrens and C. Bickel, Mrs. S. T. Bacon, Messrs. A. M. Knapp, Julius Ganer, O. Merz, and Jacques Hanb.

Per *Bayern*, for Shanghai from Naples, Capt. Rollmann; from Bremen, Lieuts. Bartels, Menger, Wallis, Petzel, Dr. Matthison, Messrs. Pecten, Pelgrem, Westerkamp, J. Eltze, Lieut. v. Burski, Mr. A. Schwilps, Misses Thorgood and Caxon; from Southampton, Mrs. M. Brennan and child, Misses Bullock and MacRae, Messrs. Ferguson, J. Erskine, T. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and children, Mrs. McFarlane and child, Misses Crawford and Mitchell, Mrs. McKelvie and children, Mrs. Mazer and children, Mrs. May and children, Rev. and Mrs. Williams and children, Misses Taulds and Blything, Mr. Alexestrosbel; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelis, Mr. and Mrs. Ghese, Mr. and Mrs. Buschmann, Mr. Kuylensteerna, Capt. A. Gielisch, Lieuts. von A. Goetz, Scherber, Kuhlentahl, Schleck, J. Grundt, Schmidt, Huss, Weipfennung, Messrs. Schultz, Lureng, Schutle, Goetting, H. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Vela, Mr. O. Martozze, and Miss A. Claussen; from Hongkong, Messrs. H. Care, W. Eberhardt, and G. Harting.

Per *Hohenzollern*, for Yokohama from Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. Richter, Dr. S. Merwa, Dr. Ishikawa, and Mr. R. Hartwig; from Southampton, Mrs. Hartladd and children, Dr. S. Omari, Mrs. Palmer, Misses Jones and Mills, Dr. M. Takayask, from Naples, Mr. and Mrs. Haas; from Genoa, Messrs. B. A. Munster, F. Ereshmann, J. Spoerer, Mrs. A. Heydebreist, Mrs. Brettschneider; from Colombo, Mr. H. Braumuller; from Hongkong, Messrs. Todd, S. Brown, and G. Dodd. For Kobe from Bremen, Mr. G. Selig.

Per *Hakata Maru*, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburne, Mr. T. Fujita, Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Mrs. Savorey, Messrs. K. Uyeno, H. Ononye, Carrol, Peyraule, and Marsh.

Per *Shanghai*, from London for Shanghai, Lieut. H. D. Watson, R.N., and Surg. W. E. Mathew, R.N. For Kobe, Mrs. Stephenson.

Per *Gaelic*, for Shanghai, Messrs. S. J. Levey, T. S. Guyer, T. Masuda, B. Tanaka, K. Usui, W. H. Talbot, W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Nunnemacher, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mayers, and Mr. G. C. Vogel; for Nagasaki, Mr. H. Omori; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, and Mr. K. Gohara; for Yokohama, Messrs. W. W. Arthur and John Barret; for Honolulu, Mr. Ching Sui and Mrs. Leong Sam; for San Francisco, Messrs. E. F. Russell, J. L. Wilson, A. Kaiser, and J. Karback.

Per *Australian*, for Sydney, &c., Messrs. Gibbins, A. Gibbins, D. K. Inglis, Skiet, Misses Gibbs, Adams, McKinnon, and Rowe.

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